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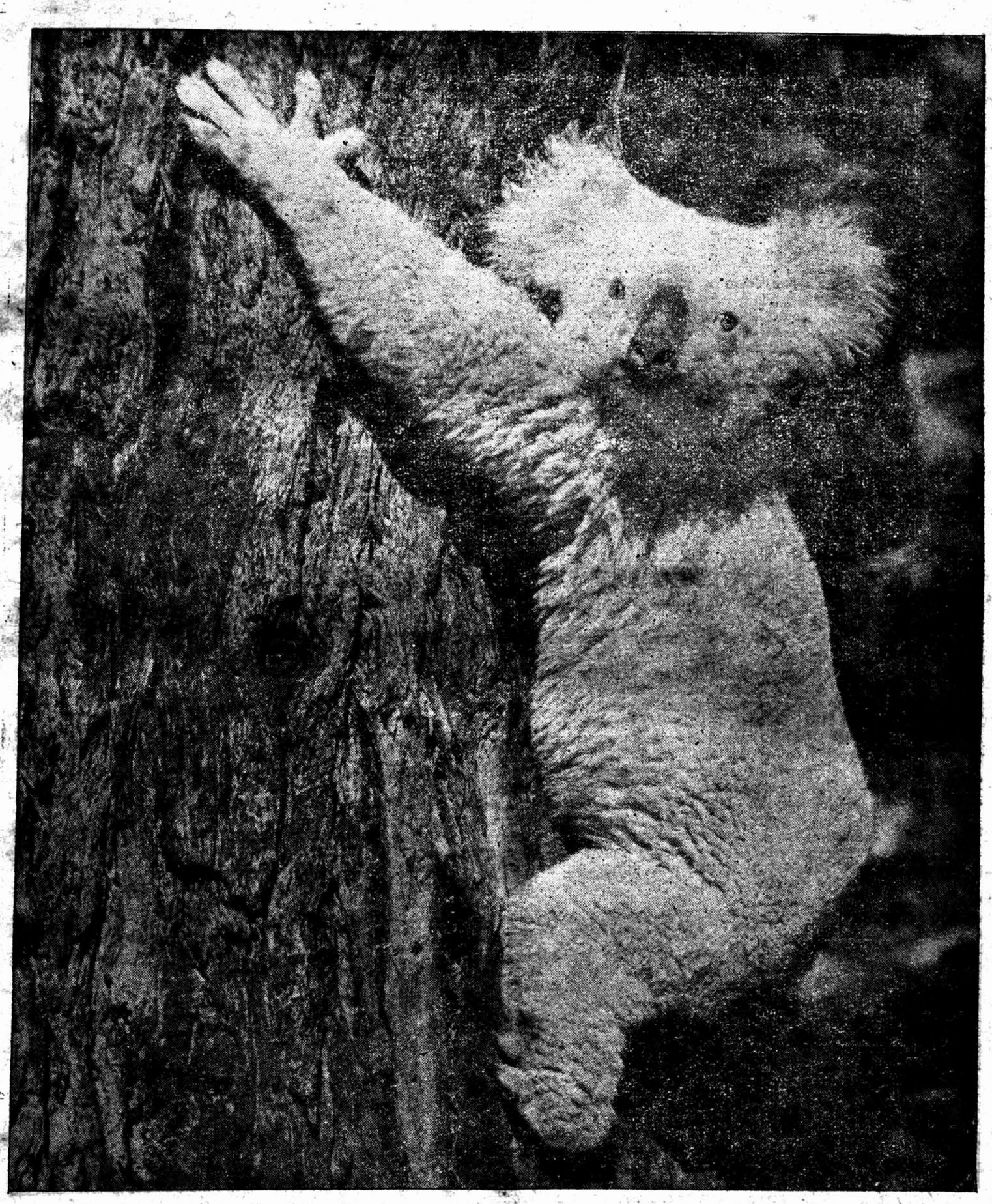
Scampering To Safety



(An article on the Koala appears on page 21.)

THE REBIRTH OF HIROSHIMA

(See Page 3)

Peking Man, Still A Missing Person!

The case of Peking Man's skull, probably the most baffling "missing-persons" mystery of all times, remains unsolved.

Peking Man was one of our earliest known ancestors to walk around like a human being. He was one of the first to look like a man and not like an ape. He lived in North China perhaps 750,000 years ago.

In the late 1920's, scientists discovered fragments of his fossilized bones in a Chinese limestone cave and succeeded in assembling some of them to form a virtually complete skull.

About six years ago, however, the bones disappeared. Soon after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, the skull and the other bones vanished from a wharf at a Chinese seaport. It seems they will stay lost.

During the war, with plenty of other things on their minds, Japanese military inquisitors nevertheless found time to use imprisonment and torture on their prisoners to try to discover the whereabouts of the skull—and failed. Since the end of the war, Chinese, American and European sleuths have run down every conceivable clue—also without success Now scientists and government authorities agree that a further search is hopeless.

The case of the missing skull has been shelved.

Dragon Bones

That case began half a century ago, at the end of the Boxer Rebellion, when American and European troops were sent into China to keep the peace. Accompanying a contingent of German soldiers assigned to Peking was a young physician who relieved the monotony of treating typhoid and dysentery by searching for fossils of prehistoric animals.

"Go to the Chinese drug stores," his friends had told him. "Often they receive shipments of fossils which they sell to the natives as 'dragon bones' to cure disease."

One day he was offered what was obviously a tooth.

Very old and highly fossilized, it had obviously rested in some rocky deposit for scores of thousands of years—more years than the modern human race had existed. And yet, in many of its details, it bore a startling similarity to modern human teeth.

Even the source of the tooth was doubtful. But it had started something.

In 1920, a 36-year-old Canadian neuro-anatomist, Dr. Davidson Black, arrived in Peking to pick up the search.

Black had come to China to teach in the Rockefeller-financed Peking Union Medical College under Dr. Henry S. Houghton, but soon everyone in the school was excitedly helping him.

The scientists talked to Chinese drug merchants and to "dragon bone" collectors. They examined tons and tons of fossil material. They went out into the hills and the villages, and poked into old mines and caves and pits.

More Finds

In 1921, another ape-man tooth showed up in the Peking drug marts This one, it was claimed, had definitely come from the environs of Peking.

Then in 1923, the fossil-hunters dug into some limestone quarries in the so-called Western Hills, about 35 miles south-west of Peking, near the village of Choukoutien. And there they found a third ape-man tooth.

In 1927, the real excavation began at the crest of one of the Choukoutien limestone hills. All through the spring, the scientists worked there with coolie laborers. By summer, however, the Chinese Government urged that the work be temporarily halted. "There are many bandits coming into that region now," officials said. The scientists pleaded for time.

Three days before they were due to leave, on the afternoon of Oct. 16, 1927, a scientist looked at the face of a cliff just exposed by a workman. There he spotted a piece that seemed to be different from the others... on one side was an odd little bit .. another tooth.

He stuffed it into his pocket, and tehree days later brought it into Peking.

This was no ordinary tooth.

Like Finger Prints

To fossil-hunters, teeth can serve as identifying finger-prints to the past. Tooth patterns are different for every kind of animal. Handed a well-preserved tooth, an expert paleontologist can say, "This came from a man" or "This came from a gorilla" or "This came from a monkey."

And this last tooth was a "beautifully fossilized left molar"—the very sort of tooth on which the theory of a complete new genus might be constructed.

In his laboratory, Black spent nearly a month on this last discovery. He measured it, weighed it, photographed it, compared it time after time with the teeth of prehistoric and modern apes and men. Then, risking his reputation, he made his preliminary announcement—that this tooth had come not from an ape but from a man-like animal, "a new genus to be named Sinanthropus."

The full name of this mostly missing person was Sinanthropus pekinensis—Peking Man.

In a year, the scientists added clinching evidence to the tooth. With the bandits ousted from the Choukoutien area, they went back to work and dug deeper into what had once been a hollow cave. A Swedish scientist found fragments of a badly damaged skull cap. Shortly afterward, W. C. Pei, a Chinese scientist, found an amazingly well-preserved cranium.

These fossils were given to Black, who restored them sufficiently to give the first rough idea of Peking Man's shape. Additional pieces were found later. These included many more skull fragments, upper and lower jaws, more than 100 teeth, and even a few eloquent bits of other bones—seven thigh bones, two arm bones, a shoulder bone and a wrist bone.

Final Reconstruction

These were used for the final reconstruction by Dr. Franz Weidenreich, who succeeded Black after the Canadian died in 1934.

The reconstruction proved that this genus was a man and not an ape; but a very primitive type of man.

Peking Man was moderately tall—about as big as present-day Japanese or Eskimos. His forehead was slanted, and his eyes were protected by jutting ape-like bony ridges.

His brain case was larger than an ape's but smaller than a modern man's. His jaws were smaller than an ape's but larger than a modern man's.

Scientists estimated that he existed in North China between 500,000 and 1,000,000 years ago.

He was more ancient than Neanderthal Man and perhaps even than Heidelberg Man. He was probably a contemporary of the Java Man-Pithecanthropus erectus—who was then known only through a few fragmentary skull fossils.

No other such ancient ancestor was so thoroughly represented by such a wealth of fossil material. By 1941, the scientists had unearthed skulls and skull fragments from about 40 people.

Most of this material was kept in the custody of the Peking school. For the benefit of museum and of scientists who could not study them in China, most of the fossils had been reproduced in the form of excellent plaster casts which were sent all over the world.

But about six months before Pearl Harbour, Chinese officials began to fear that the Japanese might have ideas about the original Peking Man fossils.

From Chungking, where the Chinese Government was taking a terrible beating from Japanese bombers, the Generalissimo's Minister of Commerce and Industry wrote to Houghton and asked him to "take steps."

American Offer

Houghton called on Col. William C. Ashurst, commanding officer of the Marine Corps detachment which was on duty at the U.S. Embassy in Peking, and explained the whole situation.

"I think we can do it," Ashurst, replied. "We're expecting to be recalled before long. As soon as the word comes through, I'll notify you. Then you give me the trunks with the bones and I'll take them out of here as my personal foot-lockers."

In November, only a few weeks before Pearl Harbor, the fossils were taken from the college vault and delivered to Ashurst's quarters.

In their place, Houghton substituted a full series of the plaster casts.

Then, with the rest of the Marine Corps baggage, the fossils were put on a train, taken to the wharf at Chin-Wang-Tao—the big deep-water port for Peking—and left there under armed guard. In a few days, as soon as the last Marines came down from Peking, the S.S. President Harrison was to call at Chin-Wang-Tao and move men and baggage out of China.

But the President Harrison never came.

Moving quickly on Pearl Harbor morning, the Japanese captured the ship off Shanghai, and seized Colonel Ashurst and his men in Peking and his guards on the Chin-Wang-Tao wharf.

At 8 o'clock that morning, the Japanese also arrested Houghton, his comptroller Trevor Bowen, and tall, thin, scholarly Dr. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University and a close personal friend of the Generalissimo, now U.S. Ambassador in China.

Plans In Captivity

During the early part of their capativity, Houghton and Bowen occasionally—and very quietly—discussed the possible where-abouts of the Peking man fossils. Perhaps, they thought, the fossils were still on the wharf; perhaps they had been seized by the Japs; perhaps they were safe in friendly hands.

Eighteen months later, a Japanese scientist—an expert on fossils—actually was brought to Peking; he looked at the Peking Man material and found that he was looking at plaster casts.

This was most embarrassing to the Japanese. Earlier—in October of 1942 they had taken the casts into their custody and announced to the world that the Peking Man skull was safe in Japanese hands.

The Americans had already agreed to profess complete ignorance, since there was a slim possibility that the fossils might still be hidden somewhere in China. "We don't know anything" they told Jap questioners.

The Japanese searched the wharves at Chin-Wang-Tao. They searched the beaches and the warehouses. They re-examined Marine foot-lockers from Burma to Wake. Periodically they claimed that they had the skull, and that it was reposing safely in Tokyo, but the claims became less and less convincing—even the Japs knew they had nothing but plaster casts.

The actual skull has vanished.

Unparalleled Loss

For scientific purposes, the loss is not particularly important, since experts had already made their photographs, measurments and analysis, and the casts are good enough for present studies.

But for sentimental reasons—and—cold-blooded, analytical scientists can be quite sentimental—the loss is unparalleled.

It is possible that the current unsettled conditions around Peking will be improved, that further excavations can be made in the Choukoutien limestone hills, and that other Peking Man skulls will be found. But it is also possible that no other skull will be unearthed.

Peking Man remains on the list of missing persons.

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By Milton Silverman

WHO WAS THE PEKING MAN? HE CAN BE DESCRIBED AS OUR PRIMEVAL GRANDPOP, WHO LIVED ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION YEARS AGO IN NORTH CHINA. IN MAN'S EVOLUTION FROM THE MONKEY HE WAS THE FIRST TO LOOK MORE LIKE A MAN THAN AN APE. IN THE TWENTIES HIS FOSSILIZED BONES WERE FIRST DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT. GRADUALLY ANTHROPOLOGISTS RECONSTRUCTED THE "PEKING MAN", WHO WAS THE MOST TREASURED POSSESSION OF THE PEKING MUSEUM.

ALL THE FOSSILS WERE LOST IN AN ATTEMPT TO SAVE THEM FROM THE JAPANESE IN 1941. THE LOSS IS, HOWEVER, NOT SO GREAT SCIENTIFICALLY, AS PLASTER CASTS OF THE ORIGINAL WERE SUPPLIED LONG AGO TO MANY MUSEUMS IN THE WORLD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Here Fell The Bomb That Shook The World

THIS IS THE CENTRE OF HIROSHIMA'S ATOM-BOMB AREA. BUT THOUGH THE BOMB CAUSED 129,558 HUMAN CASUALTIES AND RAZED 67,860 BUILDINGS, HIROSHIMA IS NOT TO-DAY A SCENE OF DESOLATION. SOME 225,000 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE TOWN, AND EVERYWHERE HOUSES AND SHOPS HAVE BEEN BUILT TO REPLACE THOSE THAT WERE BLASTED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

THE REBIRTH OF HIROSHIMA

WHAT IS HIROSHIMA LIKE NEARLY THREE YEARS AFTER THE DROPPING OF THE BOMB THAT SHOOK THE WORLD? JACK PERCIVAL TELLS YOU HERE OF THE REMARKABLE REBIRTH OF THE SHATTERED CITY. HE ALSO POINTS OUT THAT THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE ATOM BOMB HAS NOT BEEN WHAT SOME MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED. THE PEOPLE STILL WORSHIP THE DIGNIFIED WARRIERS AND THE EMPEROR. AND SOME OF THEM SEE IN THE TRAGEDY THAT OVERTOOK HIROSHIMA ONLY AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY.

I have just spent a couple of days in Hiroshima with my wife and child. It was far from being my first visit. I saw the shattered city for the first time in September 1945, and since then I have come back more or less regularly to study the closing scenes of the drama.

The most surprising thing, perhaps is that there should be a Hiroshima to go to. When one atom bomb caused 129,558 human casualties razed 67,860 buildings, and littered 150,000 yards of streets with soared flesh and rubble, it seemed that the survivors would have been well-advised to seek a new site before rebuilding their city—if they felt like it!

The explosion was followed by fantastic stories about radio-activity and the likely future effects of the blast on surving human beings, livestook, and plant life

Yet today there are few remaining signs of the blow that ended the war except for a few deliberately-preserved relics of the explosion which are being used for propaganda purposes The Japanese Government and prefectural officials seem to take sadistic pleasure in tormenting Allied visitors with them perhaps hoping thereby to provoke some humanitarian admission denoting a pricking of the conscience

Hiroshima this day, less than three years since the bomb put the Sun Goddess on the Allies side, is a bustling city of brand-new shops and houses Its 6 citizenry totals about 285,000 67,219 families, it has C40,975 residences and a network of about 100,000 metres of roads has been repaired or newly-made

The shops are plentifully supplied with foodstuffs and clothing—so well-stocked that they would make the average Londoner lift his eye-brows with wonder

There are no imbeciles, burned and badly-maimed human beings walking the streets of the city or popping in and out of holes in the rubble as seems to be the popular conception abroad. Instead, the people are well-dressed, well-fed, and well-occupied. There is a commercial avidity about the business folk which believes any suggestion that the explosion dulled their brains.

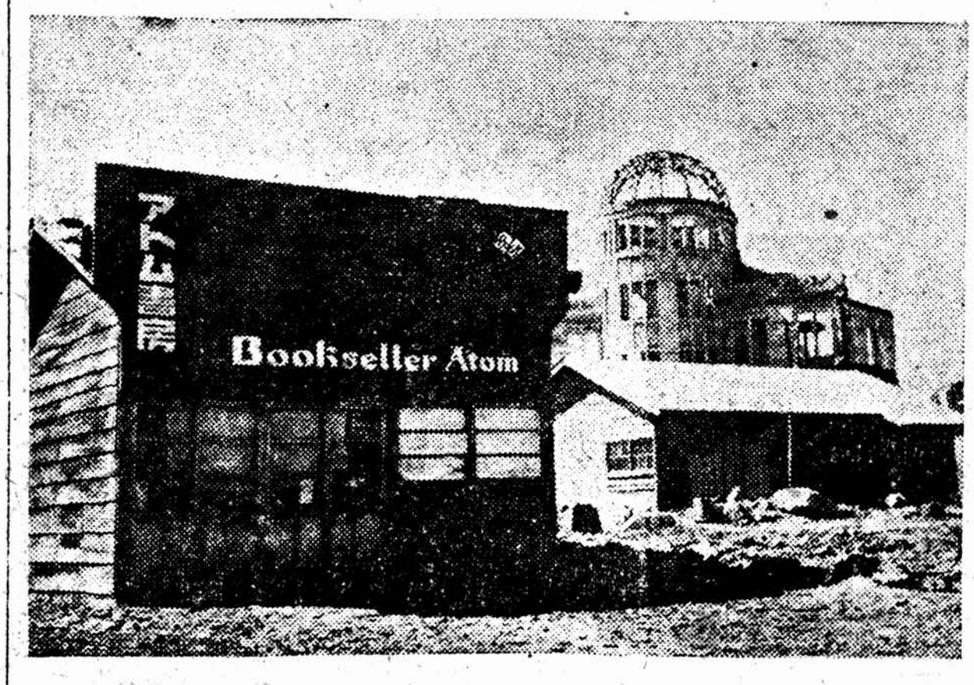
While the atomic bomb did a great amount of physical damage at Hiroshima, it squelched neither emperor worship among the people nor their martial leanings. The most successful of all Emperor Hirohito's triumphal post-war tours throughout Japan was that through Hiroshima Prefacture. More than one million people lined the streets, swept the roads in front of his maroon-coloured Benz, cried, bansaied and made such a press to get a glimpse of him that police reinforcements had to be rushed from other districts

The preparations for Hirohito's visit cost the district authorities more than one million yen To cap it off Hirohito stood on a specially-erected dais atop of the city's municipal hall, wiped a new pair of binoculars with a new piece of purple silk, listened to the sing-song enumeration of damage by a court official, and, surrounded by a sea of faces jammed in the streets below, declared "So, there has apparently been some damage here!" His understatement was greeted by banzais which shook the building like an earth tremor

I took my wife along to see the 300-year-old Nigitsu Temple, a Shinto place of worship on the outskirts of Hiroshima. The blast of the bomb had knocked the roofs supports out like prfiops. The result was that the tiles fell flat over the interior, like the working of one of those box bird-traps youngsters use when the prop is pulled by a piece of string

In the temple grounds, the Shinto priests had made neat piles of all the relics and a special sheltered place had been found for the efigies of Japan's defied Samurai warriors. Junior picked up a beautifully shap-

Continued on page 25



THE MOST GRUESOME SIGHT IN HIROSHIMA: ALMOST IN THE SHADOW OF THE CUPOLA WHICH MARKS THE CENTRE OF THE BOMB BLAST, ON A SPOT WHERE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE STRUCK DOWN BY THE MOST FEARFUL WEAPON CREATED BY MAN, A TRIVIAL LITTLE FELLOW MAKES ADVERTISING CAPITAL OUT OF TRAGEDY.

Social Security From The Cradle To The Grave

No. 1: Freedom From Want

By G. Grafton Green

Every child or citizen of Britain, whatever the circumstances of his or her birth, shall be assured freedom from insecurity, anxiety and want, and equal opportunities in regard to health, education and employment.

This series of three articles by eminent authorities on social questions gives a comprehensive picture of the enlightened social measures for which the state has assumed increased responsibility.

AFTER July 5, no man, woman or child in Britain need ever again be in real want. No family in the land need fear that an unexpected illness with heavy doctor's bills will wreck the economy of the home. No sick person need worry that lack of means will prevent him getting the best specialist advice and treatment.

For on July 5, Britain's new social security system, the most comprehensive devised by any country in the dream, talked about in one of the darkest yearws of the war when Britain was fighting for her existence, come true.

It was in June 1941 while the war's greatest victories were still to be won that the first step was taken by the Coalition Government of Right and Left to survey the country's social services with the object of bringing them into line with modern ideas of social justice. Eighteen months later Sir William (now Lord) Beveridge presented his famous report outlining a plan for social security which, went far beyond anything attempted before. In principle the greatest part of it was accepted by the Government, and experts set to work to draw up a detailed scheme.

That scheme, published as a White Paper in the autumn of 1944 set the seal on more than 300 years' work in Britain to achieve complete social security.

It was a scheme which covered everybody, whether wage earners, salaried workers, captains of industry or owners of one-man businesses. It provided for a system of family allowances and higher rates of sikness and unemployment benefit. It called for a central fund to which all would contribute.

Family Allowances

A few weeks later a Ministry of National Insurance was set up to take over responsibility for existing social insurance schemes and prepare to operate the new plan. In August 1946 the first family allowances were paid in Britain—5s. (Rs. 3-5as.) a week for every child, except the first in a family.

Now the two other great Acts begin to operate, the National Insurance Act and the Industrial Injuries Act, and with them a national health service.

In the last few weeks every home in Britain has received a pamphlet explaining how the new health service will work. and a 32-page guide to family insurance will follow. They tell the story of a co-operative system which covers every citizen, literally from the cradle to the grave.

Let us see how it will affect John Smith, a typical citizen, who is married and has two children.

Mr. Smith and his family will continue to get advice and treatment from a family doctor of their own choosing. The differences is that after July 5 the doctor will not send in a bill. If Mrs. Smith wants a separate doctor she can have him. If any of the family need hospital treatment, surgical operations, medicines or drugs they will get them—without charge. If they need dental treatment or new dentures, specialist eye treatment, spectacles or other appliances they will get them without fee. Hospital charges will cease on July 5, although if Mr. Smith wants wants to be in a private ward he can have this by paying for it.

Maternity Grant

If Mrs. Smith has another baby she will have the services of a doctor and midwife, as well as general care before and after birth. On the day the child is born she will get a maternity grant of £ 4. (Rs. 53). If she normally goes out to work she will also have a maternity allowance of 36s. (about Rs. 23-14 as.) a week for 13 weeks. If her work is solely in running the home she will get an allowance of 20s. (Rs. 13-4 as.) a week for four weeks instead. And, of course, she will get another 5s. a week family allowance for the new child, until it becomes the eldest in the family under school-leaving age.

Let us assume tat Mr. Smith comes into the first category of insured persons: those who work for an employoyer. (In the second category are people in business on their own account, and in the third what are called "non-employed persons".) If Mr. Smith is ill he will get in addition to free medical treatment, sickness benefit of 26s. (about Rs. 17-4 as.) for himself, 16s. (about Rs. 10-10 as.) for his wife, and 7s. 6d. (about Rs. 5) for the first child: the other children will continue to receive the 5s. a week family allowances. His benefit will continue as long as the illness lasts; and if necessary will be replaced by a retirement pension when pension age is reached.

If he is unemployed the benefit of 16s. a week, will go on normally for 180 working days, but may be continued up to a year. Even that may be extended on the recommendation of a local tribunal, which will not act on the basis of a means test.

Industrial Injury

If Mr. Smith is injured at work, or becomes a sufferer, from an industrial disease, he will while incapable of work, get 45s. (Rs. 29-13 as.) a week with 16s. for his wife and 7s. 6d. for the eldest child. After 26 weeks or when he returns to work disablement benefit may be paid with an additional allowance in certain cases, for example, if he is unemployable, or needs constant attendance.

When Mr. Smith reaches the age of 65, he gets a pension of 26s. a week provided he has then retired from regular employment, and his wife gets 16s. a week if he has reached 60 and is not working otherwise than in the home. If Mrs. Smith is not 60, Mr. Smith gets an extra lbs. in his own pension for her. If Mr. Smith goes on working he does not draw his pension at once but gets a higher rate of pension when he retires.

Mr. Smith's insurance, of course, provides for his wife and family in the event of his death. In that event Mrs. Smith gets a widow's allowance of 36s. a week for 13 weeks with an extra 7s. 6d. a week for her first child under school-leaving age. When the widow's allowance stops, there is a widowed mother's allowance of 33s. 6d (about Rs. 22-3 as.) a week for herself and her child together, which continues so long as the child is under school-leaving age. If, when the widowed mother's allowance comes to an end Mrs. Smith is over the age of 40 and has been married for 10 years, she gets a pension of 26s. a week for life. The scheme also provides for a grant of £20 (Rs. 265) towards funeral expenses.

Other Provisions

These are no more than the main features of the social security scheme. They do not take account of provision made to meet all sorts of special cases, and to bridge the gap between the ending of one form of benefit and the start of another. For instance, if a child loses both its parents a weekly allowance will be paid to the guardian who takes the child into his family until the child reaches school-leaving age, which is now 15 years.

One of the greatest advances has been made by the new scheme for looking after people injured at work. It replaces the complex Workmen's Compensation Act which have often been the cause of bitterness and hardship by their accent on the business side of the matter.

Employers and employees come in as equal partners under the Industrial Injuries Act, which covers all employed persons whatever their income, job, age or sex. Under the present law all non-manual workers earning more than £420 (about Rs. 5,590) a year are excluded.

Benefit will not be based on loss of earnings but will be a compensation for the injury suffered. And unlike workmen's compensation, it will not prevent a man taking action in the courts for damages.

Another important point is that with a pension based on personal disablement, including disfigurement, a person may be able to earn as much or even more than he did before the accident, and still go on drawing his full pension.

Footing The Bill

Who is to meet the bill, running into many millions of pounds a year, for these new and improved social services? The answer is, Everybody in Britain. It is not something for nothing.

Weekly contributions (4s. 11d. (about Rs. 3-3as.) by an employee in the first category, and 4s. 2d. (about Rs. 2-12 as.) by his employer) will be paid by almost everybody over school-leaving age and under pension age, except married women who do no work outside the home. They will be covered by their husband's contributions.

But all these contributions will not pay even half the total cost. The remainder—estimated at 54 per cent., rising to 64 per cent in 20 years' time—will come out of taxation.

It is, therefore, a fully co-operative undertaking between the citizen and the State, in which the citizen obtains security without the sacrifice of individual liberty.

Its success depends in the last resort on the efforts of the people themselves, because it rests on the continuance of a high and stable level of employment.

"Freedom from want", said Sir William Beveridge, "cannot be forced on a democracy or given to a democracy. It must be won by them. Winning it needs courage and faith, and a sense of national unity."

Waterloo Station Celebrates Centenary

One of the Britain's biggest railway stations has just celebrated its centenary. Waterloo Station, the London terminus of the Southern Section of British Railways, was recently the scenes of a quaint ceremony which marked 100 years of railway development and brought into sharp contrast the old and the new.

While some of Waterloo's 200,000 daily passengers thronged the station's 21 platforms, an old locomotive of Victorian times was driven into the station by a driver wearing side whiskers and a bowler hat. A special exhibition tells the story of the station's growth from the day a hundred years ago when the first train steamed into the station with mail and 40 passengers from Southampton.

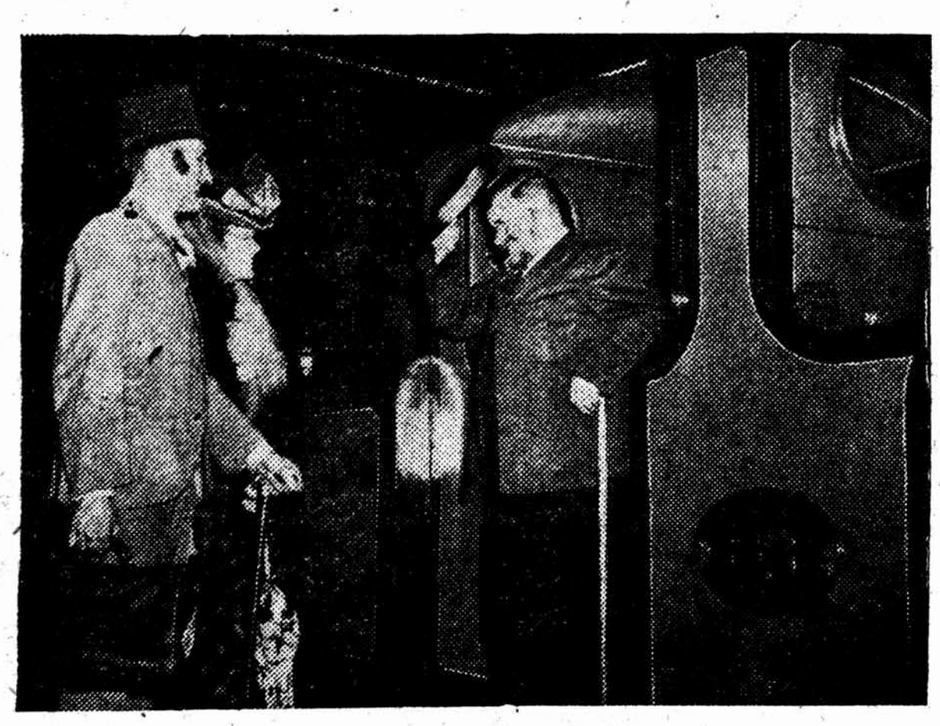
One of the guests at the centenary celebration ceremony was the Burgomaster of Waterloo, Belgium. He had made a special journey to London for the occasion.

London To Edinburgh Non-Stop

Another of London's main-line stations has also been in the news recently. At the beginning of June, Britain's most famous train, the Flying Scotman, left King's Cross on the 393-mile non-stop journey to Edinburgh. This is the world"s longest non-stop steam run. During the past nine years the train has made the journey with intermediate stops. Now the Flying Scotman covers the journey without a halt once again as in pre-war days.

The programme of track relaying recently announced by British Railways includes the complete renewal of over 1,200 miles of permanent way and partial renewal of a further 500 miles by the end of this year.

The greatest use is being made of pre-fabricated methods of track laying. New sections up to 60 feet in length are assembled beforehand, taken out to the site and lowered into position by cranes loaded on trucks standing on an adjacent line.



The celebrations included a 1903 engine which drew into the platform and from which stepped out a couple dressed in costumes of the early 1900's. Here the two costume l passengers are seen bidding good-bye to Driver Percy Cox has been driving since 1929.

Greater Comfort

Other new developments will enable passengers to travel in greater comfort. A new type of self-closing door which will keep all draughts out of compartments. has been designed by experts at one of Britain"s main carriage works and is already being tested on a number of express trains.

Another innovation which is being introduced by British Railways is a refreshment trolley which can be wheeled along the train corridor. Light refreshments can be brought to travellers in their compartments on these new trolleys and so save them the journey along the train to the restaurant car.

DISILLUSIONMENT OF A PAKISTANI

Who Surveys A "Pretentious And Obsolete" Government's Achievements

BY A. F. SHAIKH

FOR some considerable time now —in fact since the very establishment of Pakistan — responsible and highly placed officials, including the Quaid-e-Azam and its Prime Minister, have very often been referring to Quislings and Fifth Columnists in the new Dominion, who it is said exploit the dissatisfaction and minor grievances of the people to the detriment of the stability of our State.

One wonders if the Government of Pakistan expect the masses to undergo the hardships which have been in abundance all round, without protesting against them. We have been repeatedly informed through press notes and public utterances of Ministers and Government spokesmen, that everything is being done to minimise our sufferings, but unfortunately we painfully discover, that the suffering continues to be on the increase and that there is nothing around to suggest the implementation of the Ministers oral and written assurances.

I do not wish to particularise any specific problem, because every problem it is sad to note, has remained where it was in September last.

The Provincial as well as the Central Governments of Pakistan all of whom bewail the backneyed refugee problem as their main obstacle in the peaceful and effective functioning of their administration remain to all visible purposes institutions of incapable men, and upstarts.

The Stumps Drawn

Mr. Khuro's dismissal, the resignations of Mian Mumtaz Daultana and Shaukat Hayat Khan, the reduction from Ministerial to Ambassadorial posts of Messrs. Chundrigar and Gaznafar Ali Khan, and the failure of the Quaid-e-Azam to nominate the members of the Baluchistan Advisory Committee even —at the end of three months are some of the significant examples which strengthen our conclusion that nothing is right with the Administration in Pakistan.

If there existed no cause for the people to be dissatisfied, if the Government had taken prompt notice of their grievances and had not failed to appreciate their sufferings, the fictitious Fifth Columnists and the Quislings would have had no occasion to raise thir heads menacingly. For every disease in the body politic of a nation, as in the case of a diseased person the cause of the disase is first 'diagnosed' and the remedy lies in its elimination.

●

Social Order Bait

Eloquen references to Islam and its noble principles the examples set by its founder and his immediate successors, have been the highlights of the statements and speeches of Pakistan's Ministers. They demand of the masses submissive toleration of latter's misfortunes in conformity with the precepts of that religion.

They process to observe the principles of Islamic social order in the working of their administration but these are enforced and effective so far as the bottom of the ladder is concerned and not applicable to the top. Those who afford and move in cars are happy; Motor Cyclists are crooks; Cyclists merely exist, and the Gharrywallas and cart drivers are all Sindhis The pedestrians of course are refugees. That is how I sum up the social order of the fifth largest and the largest Islamic state of the world. Apart from a couple of them all the other Ministers and very highly placed officials of Pakistan are engaged in the improvement of their residences and gradens more seriously than in the improvement of the living conditions of their subjects.

Confusion Worst Confounded

It is more than ten months now since we became independent, along with the Indians, and while the Constituent Assembly of India has practically finished the task of framing the new constitution of that Dominion, the Constiuent Assembly of Pakistan, has deliberately remained silent over this vital question, although its members met in more than three sessions Presumably in this case too the Refugee problem has kept the Assembly Members too very much preoccupied. At the present rate, there would not be a new constitution for Pakistan at least for another five to seven years, and until then we will continue to be ruled by the present set up of Provincial and Central Governments of Pakistan. In the midst of this confusion one cannot however remain unconscious of the tremendous zeal with which the Quaid-e-Azam is pursuing his task of establishing a haven for World Muslims in Pakistan and of his untiring efforts in the direction of establishing a non-corrupt brutally impartial and really efficient Government and Administration in the new State. But if he has to succeed in arresting the degeneration of the whole structure of Government, it is imperative that the present set up of Provincial and Central Cabinets of Pakistan should undergo a radical change and that those who constitute it now should be replaced by capable and deserving individuals.

Anti-Social Edifice

In the achievement of these objectives he has to face very heavy odds. On the one hand the entire structure of his Government is built up around a totally reactionary and anti-social edifice which has at its disposal the entire machinery of the Government and its vast resources in money, industry and business, which it can profusely employ to defeat the noble intentions of the Quaid.

On the other hand, he Quaid-e-Azam who relied too much on his now unreliable lieutenants has to conduct this task single-handed.

Whether he will succeed or not is a difficult question. The words on the wall are however prominently clear. The Quaid-e-Azam may rest be assured that the Common man of Pakistan is fanatically attached to his nation and to its founder and architect; he has the support of the entire mass of men, women and children of Pakistan, in his determination and policy to purge his Government of all the prevailing evils. The people have now become restive and are in no mood to wait for another five or seven years before experiencing real Independence. They are passing through momentous times. Only the Quaid-e-Azam can succeed in preventing them from revolting and repeating 1789.

●

While I write this, I remain alive to the possibility of being considered and tried as a Fifth-Columnist and an enemy of Pakistan But my patriotism does not permit me to be a hypocrite. . I am willing to suffer and undrgo for the progress of my Nation any amount of tortures which attend the confinment of a progressive thinker, but for no treasure I am willing to decive myself with illusions about my country's present Government It is reactionary, pretentious and obsolete

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Thomas E. Dewey:

Republican Candidate For U. S. Presidency

GOVERNOR Thomas Edmund Dewey of New York, 46-year-old Republican candidate for the U.S Presidency, is a vigorous, skillful administrator who has been characterized as a leader of the "forces of modernity" within the Republican Party.

A believer in a strong United States he recently proposed that the U. S position be strengthened by a large increase in the Air Force, a rebuilt intelligencce service, accelerated diplomatic efforts, and a "realistic and hardboiled program" of aid to Europe and the Far East which would actually serve "to rebuild and strengthen the nations whose freedom is so important to world peace"

He gave the following philosophy for governing when inaugurated for the second term as the executive of New York, the most populous state in the union:

"Here in our country a truly free society can continue to be the most productive, happy and stable society in the world.

"It is our solemn duty under God to advance that cause by continuing to show that Government can have both a head and a heart, that it can be both progressive and solvent that it can serve the people without becoming their master"

Dewey has been New York's Governor for six years, and titular head of the Republican Party since 1944 when he also was the party's candidate for the Presidency. He lost his first bid for the most coveted office in the land to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt who was re-elected to a fourth term.

One Of Youngest Candidates

Dewey is one of the youngest candidates to seek the Presidency, and if elected, he would be the second youngest U. S. President in history. The youngest was Theodore Rooservelt, who was 42 when he came into office in 1901

Dewey early backed aid to Greece, supported the Marshall Plan from start, and was one of the first to urge China's inclusion in the recovery programme. He repeatedly has urged the easing of U. S immigration laws for displaced persons, has advocated a strong European federation, partition of Palestine and reciprocal trade agreements. In many of his stands, Dewey has been guided by his friend and foreign policy adviser John Foster Dulles, a nationally prominent authority on international affairs.

Although his policy on foreign affairs recently has been clear-cut and forthright, Dewey was not always such an internationalist. He stood for U S. neturality before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, and at first opposed Lend-lease. But in 1942 he said: "Certainly I have changed my views on foreign policy: everyone has"

Achievements As New York Governor

As Governor of New York, he has achieved an impressive record as an administrator. Some of Dewey's accomplishments were:

1. A 40 per cent reduction in state income taxes;

2. A veterans bonus bill with 250 dollars top for overseas duty;

3. A back-stop rent control bill which kept rent ceilings as the old levels during the lapse of Federal controls in 1946;

4. Reorganization of New York State's mental and public health programs;

5 Apportionment of 69 million dollars for temporary veterans housing and education;

6. Salary increases for teacher and state employees;

7. A law forbidding strikes by public employees;

8 Clean-up of workmen's compensation and poor relief irregularities; and

9. A law prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color—the first law of its kind ever enacted by any of the states

Dewey believes that governing is a highly co-operative procedure and he fills key posts with the best qualified men he can appoint. He once observed: 'My job is to get 50,000-dollars-a-year men to take 12,000-dollars-a-year salaries'

How Dewey Won Public Esteem

For Dewey, the road to Albany, the seat of New York State Government, started in 1935 when he was appointed special prosecutor to clean up crime and vice in New York City. His success was phenomenal and public renown followed. In 1937 he was elected District Attorney of New York, his first try for a public office. He was then 35. His fame spread

A year later he ran for state governor but he was defeated He tried again in 1942 and won handily He was re-elected in 1946

A distant cousin of Admiral George Dewey of the Battle of Manila the Republican Presidential nominee was born in the little town of Owoso, Michigan, on March 24, 1902 His ancestors came to the United States in 1634. His grand-father was a delegate to the convention of 1854 when the Republican party was formed, and his father was connty republican leader for 25 years

As a boy Dewey worked as a farmhand, sold newspapers and magazines and served as printer's devil on his father's weekly newspaper, the Owosso "Times" He entered the University of Michigan, where he was an able student, editor of the campus newspaper, a debater and member of the glee club. He won a state-wide singing contest and his voice teacher urged him to develop his fine baritone voice. He was graduated from the university in 1923 then went to New York

By this time, Dewey had decided on a law career and he entered Columbia University Law School He completed the course in 1925 and was admitted to the bar He also continued studying voice, and, at a music school, met Miss Frances Hutt, a young singer from Texas, who had a brief career on the stage They were married in 1928

The Deweys have two sons Thomas E. Jr., 15 and John Martin, 12.

Russian Weaknesses —Through Russian Eyes!

RUSSIA ON HER PROFITEERS

LOSS OF APPETITE

Bureaucrat, ordering lunch: **"My dear fellow, will you give us some caviar, sturgeon and vodka, and please ice a bottle of champagne. We'll also want some fruit. And while we are waiting, bring me today's newspaper."**

He reads: **"Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.: Regarding the criminal responsibility for plundering of state property ——"**

To waiter, excitedly: **"Hey, listen! Cancel everything! Just bring me an order of dried fish and a bottle of beer."**

Graft and corruption in the Soviet Union today are widespread.

Comrades receiving state funds for major construction have been falsifying documents to exaggerate the amount of work done, while the Minister of Education himself was removed for having misapplied moneys belonging to the state....

The quality of consumer goods is so bad that factory managers have been warned they face prison terms of from five to eight years if the production of defective and shoddy goods continues....In Moscow it is almost impossible to buy such common household necessities as chairs, window screens, nails, knives and drinking glasses. Electric vacuum cleaners and refrigerators aren't even being made!....Many Soviet industries, including the fuel, textile, building materials and rubber industries, fell far short of their production goals in 1947. Bad management, improper use of equipment and inefficiency of workers all contributed to the poor showing.

The authority for these facts is not any "anti-Soviet, war-mongering" of American newspapers. Actually they appeared first in such official Soviet journals as Trud (organ of the Soviet trade unions), Izvestia (the official government paper), and Pravda (published by the Central Committee of Russia's Communist party).

Planned Fault-Finding

Exposure and denunciation of sore spots in the Soviet system has long been an established policy of the Russian dictators. Frequently since the end of war widest publicity has been given to individuals and institutions who do not measure up to their assigned tasks. Poor workmanship, corruption or bureaucratic indifference is denounced in every newspaper, caricatured unmercifully in the humorous magazine Krokodil, excoriated on the radio and dissected at length in books, plays and motion pictures

Like everything else in Russia, this official fault-finding and self-criticism is carefully planned and selected to suit Government needs. Yet a study of it reveals much about contemporary Soviet life, and at the same time provides one of the best antidotes to propaganda about the joys and wonders of Russian socialism. For of the two Russia's depicted by Moscow propagandists—one Russia from the outside world and one for the people themselves—obviously it is the latter that most accurately portrays the real Russia.

As viewed through the columns of published criticism in the official press, Russia, like nations everywhere, is plagued by shortages, inflation and lack of production. Like other nations, too, she is troubled by too many desk generals and not enough workers, and must continually seek methods of spurring her citizens to do a better job. The real Russia is almost the reverse of the Russia presented to the Western World. For example, despite the Soviet boast of having built up a modern and efficient industry in less than two decades, innumerable articles give abundant evidence of the slipshod management and low technological level of many Soviet factories

Certain lines of criticism are recurrent. Complaint of the poor quality of manufactured goods—from tractors that break down during the first hours of use to shoes that give out on the first wearing—is a standard theme in "Pravda" and "Izvestia". At least one factory has been termed a "caricature of correct technology," while "Izvestia" described a plant where neither workers nor managers bothered to consult specifications or blueprints for the machines on which they were working.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY!

Citizen: "Hey, Chief, there's a fire on Laezzaia Street!"
Chief: "Take the necessary measures immediately! Prepare an estimate; get the necessary funds; go to the Regional office; get a requisition; buy fire-fighting equipment; enter it in the accounting books; distribute the equipment to the firemen, and then go to the scene of the fire."

By Harry Schwartz

Through Press Comment And Cartoons It Tells Of Shortages, Waste, Inflation And Red Tape

Courtesy: "New York Times Magazine."

Plant official: "I am not opposed to letting it be known there are defects in our work. But, in my opinion, it should be known in a very narrow circle."

"Why do you have such commonplace objects in your Regional Museum?"
"Well, you see, in our section of the country they have become rarities."

News Item: The Housing Bureau of Kizel has not built one single apartment house during the last two years.
"Comrades, we have displayed unheard of economy in building materials. We have saved 462,593 bricks, 843 tons of cement and 755.5 cubic metres of lumber."
"How many houses have you built?"
"None. That's how we economized."

"Our old boss never saw anyone. He always shouted, 'Come tomorrow'."
"And how is the new boss?"
"Oh, he sees everyone and tells them, 'Come see us in two or three weeks'."

Grinding Poverty

Medicine and science come in for their share. As part of the current campaign to breed contempt for things American and exalt things Soviet, much has been made in the official press about the superiority of Russian medicine and doctors. Yet the same press has carried scathing denunciations of the low quality of Soviet medical practice. Large numbers of doctors in the U.S.S.R., the articles stated, are poorly trained, unfamiliar with modern techniques, frequently incorrect in diagnoses in serious cases. Soviet hospitals, too, leave much to be desired in the way of cleanliness, facilities and personnel

Again, despite recent claims of Soviet priority in such inventions as tehe electric light and the radio, the leading Soviet newspapers have repeatedly related how discouraging has been the lot of Soviet inventiors. Plant officials and bureaucrats have raised obstacles to even the consideration of new ideas, let alone their adoption. and in some cases years have passed before inventors could get action to exploit important developments So stultifying has been the situation that special mechanisms and measures have had to be adopted to help inventors break through the bureaucratic crust.

But the chief feature of life in the U.S.S.R. which becomes obvious from careful study of Soviet self-criticism is the poverty of the society and the people What this poverty means in terms of daily life become clear only by putting together the fragmentary complains appearing from time to time in letters to the editor of a newspaper or in critical articles on some particular situation

There was the letter written by several amputees which told of their inability to use the crutches given them because they could nowhere buy the rubber fittings required for the crutches. There was the account by an apartment dweller of his unsuccessful, four-year struggle to obtain the most essential repairs for his quarters. There were other complaints telling of department stores with virtually nothing to sell, of hotels so crowded that people slept on the floors in corridors and assembly rooms, of peasants so impoverished at planting time that they had no seed to sow a new crop

Off And On

Where does this criticism come from? And just how free is it?

All criticisms in the Soviet press step from either official sources or from local expressions of discontent. The Soviet Government and its subsidiary organs maintain thousands of inspectors and investigators to ferret out the delinquent and negligent among the high and low of Soviet society and to examine complaints. In addition, the humblest worker theoretically may criticize his fellows. his superiors and the Government workers with whom he may come into contact, although the newspapers have reported also cases of workers being punished or discharged for seeking to expose their superiors

In theory, too, all Soviet officials and institutions are open to criticism. The close reader of the Soviet press soon realizes, however, that certain persons and institutions are immune. Stalin, his collaborators in the Politburo, the Soviet economic and political structure—these are never mentioned except in terms of praise.

Actually, skilful manipulation by Moscow propagandists enables them to use the fault-finding mechanism to enhance the aura of infallibility they seek to maintain about the top level. When things go wrong, the blame is shifted to external factors or to lower echelons of authority. When success is achieved credit goes to Stalin's genius and the wisdom of the party leadership

Keeping the Soviet citizen alert, while providing a check on the powerful bureaucracy, is, of course, the chief purpose of the fault-finding policy. Almost as important, however, are the psychological gains. When Ivan Ivanovich reads a "Pravda" denunciation of factory manager who build fancy houses for themselves while their workers live in tents and dug-outs, he finds it easy to direct the wrath born of his own inadequate housing toward the bureaucrats Thus he releases tension which might otherwise be directed against the whole structure of Soviet society

Altogether, the flow of Soviet self-criticism is like the flow of water from a faucet, something to be turned off and on as needs require. But so long as the Soviet Union must depend upon published criticism to spur its people on to better performance, so long will the outside world have some view of the darker aspects of Russian life to compare with the rosy picture of the propagandists.

STRATEGY OF CHINESE CIVIL WAR

Liberal Forces Muster Up Under Gen. Li

By Freda Utley

ON leaving China in January 1947 Gen. George C. Marshall said that the salvation of the situation there—as he saw it—"would be assumption of leadership by the liberals in the Government and in the minority parties", whom he characterised as a splendid body of men but lacking in the political power to exercise controlling influence.

The recent election of Gen. Li Tsung-Jen as vice-President of China appears to signify the increase strength of Chinese liberal forces. It marks the emergence inside the ruling Kuomintang Party of a reform movement strong enough to break the monopoly hold of the old guard politicians. On the other hand, General Li and the forces he represents are entirely free of pro-Communist sympathies or affiliations.

Indeed, they are far less inclined to appease Russia than Sun Fo, the rival candidate for the vice-Presidency, who was backed by the reactionaries as well as by some so-called liberal elements, and who (as Sun Yat-Sen's son and a scion of the powerful Soong family) enjoys both prestige and financial backing.

General Li would therefore appear to represent the most genuinely patriotic members of the Kuomintang; those in favour of far-reachng reforms to save their country, as against thoes who would rather sacrifice a part of it than give up their present political and material advantages. He has the added advantage of having no connection with the Soongs who are hated by many Chinese, not only for their wealth and political influence but also for their subservience to America or Russia.

The General's advocacy of reform is not just campaign oratory. This is proved by his past record.

Agrarian Reforms

In the years before the war with Japan, Generals Li and Pai Chungsi, as Governors of Kwangsi Province, carried through fundamental agrarian and administrative reforms: rents were reduced to 35 per cent of the harvest instead of the usual 50 or 60 per cent, and interest rates were lowered to benefit the small peasant proprietors. Local Self-Government was developed to check abuses by the magistrates, and the latter—instead of being appointed from among the local land-owners, as is the usual practice in China—were men chosen by the villagers to be trained in special schools before appointment to office.

Young men and women who had espoused the Communist cause believing that the Communist Party stood for China's national independence and agrarian reform, instead of being massacred, were given useful jobs in Kwangsi and converted into liberal reformers.

I first met General Li in Hankow in 1938 when this Yangtse city was China's temporary capital. Other provincial Governors hesitated to sacrifice their armes in defence of the whole country for fear of destroying the basis of their power. But the Kwangsi generals, although they had only a little while before revolted against Chiang Kai-Shek, were sacrificing their best troops to defend Hankow against the Japanese.

Referring to the similarity of Communist agrarian and administrative reforms with those carried out in Kwangsi, he said: "Their techniques and their methods are similar to ours: education, military training, reform and reconstruction. But our political convictions and aims are entirely different. We have all along educated the people with the country's welfare as our objective. The Communists, on the contrary, seek to promote class struggle and the interests of the Soviet Government."

When I asked him whether China's position was not hopeless, menaced as she was and still is by Russian conquest while exhausted by the eight-year war with Japan, he gave me a reply which is a key to his own character:

> **"No, not hopeless! in the end, right is always triumphant. I am sure of this. How could China have endured for so many thousands of years had we not believed in a moral law and were not virtue, which is truth in the long run superior to injustice and lies?"**

General Li was born in 1890 of peasant stock. He began his military career as a private but his abilities were son recognized and he was sent to study at the Kweilin Military Academy. He joined the Kuomintang Party during its early struggles to unite China and put and end to the war lords who had succeeded the Manchu dynasty as the real rulers of China. In 1922, after he had been twice wounded in battle, Sun Yat-Sen appointed Li "Director of Pacification" in his native province of Kwangsi.

No More A Rival

It was General Li's strategy which won for China one of her very few victories over Japan; that at Taierch wang in the north early in 1938. Two Japanese divisions were wiped out.

It is unlikely that Chiang Kai-Shek still fears Li as a rival after all the proofs of loyalty Li has given during the past 11 years. It is more likely that the Generalissimo's support of Sun Fo for the vice-Presidency was due to political bargaining with the "left" wing of the Kuomintang headed by Sun Fo, and may even have been designed to please American public opinion. For Sun Fo is regarded as a liberal in the United States, whereas General Li—who has a better title to this designation—is little known.

Elected on a reform platform by the vote of rank-and-file delegates—who are dismayed over the Communist advance in China and fear Russo-American partition of China—Li is trusted to make a real effort to get the promised reforms carried out.

If the United States would give this new and potentially powerful reform movement as much support and encouragement as we formerly gave to the Chinese Communists—whose participation in a coalition government was demanded by President Truman and General Marshall in 1946—there would be real hope of China becoming both strong and democratic.

THE WRITER, AUTHOR OF DAY'S MESSAGE IS BY ERI- DREAM WE LOST: SOVIET RUSSIA THEN AND NOW," AND OTHER BOOKS IS A LONDON-BORN NEWSPAPERWOMAN WHO FIRST LIVED IN THE FAR EAST IN 1928. AFTER SIX YEARS IN MOSCOW WITH THE INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMY AND POLITICS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SHE RETURNED TO CHINA FOR THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE. SHE WAS THERE AGAIN IN 1945 FOR THE READER'S DIGEST.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West led the spade king. East overtook with the ac to cash the queen then led the heart jack. When declarer's queen held the trick, it was a cinch to make five odd by ruffing a spade and a heart in dummy.

The game depended upon a successful heart finesse which, in view of the fact that East was the adversary who had bid, was slightly better than a 50-50 chance. But even as a straight even-money bet, a game should be bid on simple mathematics. Part score, if made, is worth about 130 points—assigning a 50-point value to the part score for the advantage it affords in the next deal. If game is bid and set one trick, the loss is 100 points. Consider even that the game contract is doubled and that the penalty is 200 points—the total loss is 330 points. The rubber bonus of 500 points means that you get about 2 to 1 odds on an even-money chance.

North's bidding of this band was excellent. He refrained from bidding two clubs because his hand did not warrant a diamond raise in addition His two diamond bid left a comfortable reserve, so that when South rebid to three diamonds, North was able to suggest game possibilities and, at the same time, reveal his nine cards in the minor suits by bidding four clubs.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 6 2
♡ 10 8
◇ K J 10 9
♣ A 7 5 4 3

WEST
♠ K 8 5
♡ 7 6 4 3 2
◇ 5 2
♣ K 9 6

EAST
♠ A Q J 10 3
♡ K J 9
◇ 8
♣ Q 10 8 2

SOUTH
♠ 9 7 4
♡ A Q 5
◇ A Q 7 6 4 3
♣ J

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1◇	Pass	2◇	2♠
3◇	Pass	4♣	Pass
4◇	All Pass		

Souths bid of only four' diamonds was the result of his failure to visualize the hand North must have for his bidding. It was certainly unlikely that North would bid again with three losing spades. Hence South could count on losing, at most, two spades. The four club bid must show the club ace, so there were no club losers, and the immediate diamond raise probably indicated that the trumps wer solid. Since North, if he had two spades, could hold only two hearts, the game obviously hinged upon a successful heart finesse, and South should have bid five diamonds —not four.

South's four diamond bid would have been correct if he held two small clubs instead of a singleton. The singleton club was the key to the hand—and certainly North couldn't bid again over four diamonds.

IN THE KASHMIR VALLEY

While a team of Royal Indian Engineers reconstrut a bridge left burning by the retreating raiders along Uri-Domel Road, a column of an Indian Infantry continues their onward push towards their next objective. An eight foot plank forms an improvised bridge for crossing the rough nallah.

SMUGGLERS TAKE INSURANCE!

Smugglers in France are taking out insurance against losses incurred through action of police and customs guards.

The treasurer of the smugglers' union for the Basses Pyrenees province, M. Pierre Echeverry, is quoted in a St. Jean De Luz dispatch to the newspaper 'A.B.C.' of Madrid, as announcing that the smugglers have set up group insurance (Societe Des Secours Mutuels Du Syndicat de Contrabandistes du Department des Basses Pyrenees) to cover losses.

Also contributing are local tradesmen who obtain much of their stock in trade from the fleet "Baitas" who drive mule trains from Spain into France through fog-bound mountain passes and dense cork forests with food, wine tobacco and other products in short supply.

Many of the Basque smugglers wear medals for their wartime help to the western Allies, notably in getting downed airmen out of France and American and British agents into that country.

The Baitas made the headlines a year ago when they went on strike against local customs guards who were accused of sabotaging the smugglers' terade by being too lenient with unaffiliated residents bringing back personal supplies from Spain.

Kashmir Commission In Delhi

WILL BEGIN WORK WITH OPEN MIND, SAYS LEADER

Members To Meet India's Premier On Monday

NEW DELHI, JULY 10 (API).—THE UNITED NATIONS KASHMIR COMMISSION, LED FROM TODAY BY M. EGBERT GRAEFFE (BELGIUM), ARRIVED BY AIR AT 12/30 P.M. FROM KARACHI.

Immediately on landing, M. Graeffe said in a statement: "We have arrived in New Delhi free of any convictions, except that we must succeed in the task assigned to us by the Security Council.....The Commission is here to aid India and Pakistan, with their full confidence, in obtaining a fair and just settlement of their unhappy problem."

The Commission was received by Mr. A. V. Pai, Principal Private Secretary, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. K. P. S Menon, Foreign Secretary, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Special Officer, Mr. C. S. Jha, Joint Secretary, Commonwealth relations, the Czechoslovak and Belgian Ambassadors in Delhi and representatives of the U.S. embassy and the United Nations centre.

The commission is accompanied by Ambassador Erik Colban of Norway, who is acting as personal representative of M. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It is likely that the Chairman of the Commission will meet the press on Monday.

COMMISSION TO MEET NEHRU ON MONDAY

The members of the United Nations Commission on Kashmir have no official engagement today and tomorrow. They will be busy organising the secretariat. On Monday the Commission is expected to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.

GRAEFFE TAKES OVER CHAIRMANSHIP

M. Graeffe of Belgium took over chairmanship today from Dr. Ricardo Siri in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission, under which the chairmanship would rotate every three weeks in alphabetical order.

M. Graeffe said in his statement at the air port: 'The Commission for India and Pakistan, which I have the honour to head on its arrival in India has been dispatched to the sub-continent by the United Nations Security Council to make the service of the Commission available to both countries. We have arrived in New Delhi free of any convictions except that we must succeed in the task assigned to us by the Security Council.

"We have completed our organization work in Geneva and are now ready to take up substantive work after paying our compliments to the Indian Government. We expect to take up our work in New Delhi in the next few days. Later, we will return to Karachi before going to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

"The Commission will begin its work without prejudice and with an open mind.

It will also begin its work with the knowledge that it has the goodwill of both India and Pakistan, which is so necessary to the task of the Commission.

"The commission is here to aid India and Pakistan, with their full confidence in obtaining a fair and just settlement of their unhappy problem. To be of such aid we must first hear all aspects of the case, so that we can confer with and advise the two countries in an intelligent and helpful way. And so, our first task will be to obtain information, and we wil take up that task at once."

THE COMMISSION

The five members of the Commission with their respective alternates are: Belgium; Minister Egbert Graeffe, Delegate; Harry Graeffe, Alternate and Adviser; Columbia: Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Delegate, Hernando Samper, Alternate and Adviser; Czechoslovakia: Dr. Josef Korbel, Delegate; Dr. Richard Pech, Alternate and Counsel of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs; United States of America: Mr. J. Klahu Huddle, Delegate; C. Hawley Oakes, Alternate; J. Wesley Adams and Major Francis M. Smith, Advisers; Harrison Troop and William Goode, Secretaries; Argentine: Dr. Ricardo J. Siri, Delegate; Carlos Leguizamon, Alternate.

Ambassador Erk Colban of Norway is personal representative of M. Trygve Lie, U.N., Secretary-General.

Dr. Arnold V. Kunst is Principal Secretary; Dr. Henry Bloch, Deputy Secretary, Dr. Slavomir Brzak, Administrative Officer. Arthur Campbell and Ali Aghassi, political officers, Sylvain Lourie, interpreter.

Miss Louise Crawford, Miss Marie Ellington, Miss Pauline Perron, Miss Cecile Lefort and Mrs. Muriel Lewis secretaries. William F. Clark, press officer Aichard Symonds, aide to Mr. Colban.

Kashmir Commission Leaves Karachi

KARACHI, July 10, (API): The United Nations Security Council's Commission for India and Pakistan left Karachi for New Delhi in its specially chartered Westminster Dakota at eight A.M. today.

The commission is expected to reach New Delhi at noon.

The five members of the Commission and its leader, Ambassador Eric Colban (Norway) who is the personal representative of the United Nations' Secretary-General with the Commission, yesterday, met the Pakistan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah.

During its two-day stay here, the Commission is understood to have drawn up plans in consultation with the Pakistan Government regarding it "on the spot" work in terms of its rules of procedure.

MAJOR ENGAGEMENT NEAR CHAKOTHI

Enemy Advance Checked: Raiders Retreat In Poonch Sector

SRINAGAR, July 9 (API): Our troops launched a brisk offensive patrolling on almost all fronts during the last 48 hours, writes an "API" special correspondent.

In a major engagement south of Chakothi, our troops effectively checked the advancing enemy and inflicted on him heavy casualities. 56 enemy dead were counted and a large number of wounded.

In an encounter in the Poonch sector, the enemy retreated, leaving behind 14 bodies on the battle field.

On the Leh front, our troops in their onward push encountered an enemy attack south of Leh. The enemy lost ten killed.

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HAIR OIL

FOR BATH AND TOILET

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Berlin Crisis Talks In London And Moscow

BERLIN, July 10, (Reuter): British and Soviet Military Chiefs in Germany were today reported recalled to their Capitals for "crisis" briefings as the Russians warned that their planes would practise blind flying in the vital Allied air corridor—now the last supply to blockaded Berlin.

General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in Germany, flies to London on Monday for Foreign Office discussions on the "serious international situation" created by the blockade, it was announced.

Marshall Vassili Sokolovsky, his Russian opposite number, is reliably reported to have left the German Capital on Thursday for similar emergency talks in Moscow.

United States officials said today they did not believe the Russian air manoeuvres in the corridor, would endanger Allied airfleets. Under Four-Power safety regulations all flights in the corridor are recorded at a joint Berlin Control.

British Military authorities announced they would "completely ignore" last night's new Soviet move to control west—bound road traffic from Berlin.

The Russian order said Allied vehicles must have a special Soviet pass and understood search before entering leaving the Soviet zone.

Allied cars freely used the 'Autobahn' this morning. Russian guards did not demand the new pass.

Bad weather again hit the air bridge into Berlin, but in the 24 hours up to noon nearly 300 Allied planes had touched down.

Four-engined Royal Air Force Yorks are today flying food to Berlin direct from Britain.

The Russians this afternoon formally protested against British action is loading Soviet Zones barges in the Ruhr with coal for Berlin instead of manganese or for the Soviet Zone.

They said this made it impossible to carry on inter-national traffic.

All leave for British officials in Berlin will be suspended from July 15. The Americans have also cancelled all leave.

Mr. Arther Henderson, British Secretary for Air, arrives in Berlin tomorrow for a two-day inspection of the air lift operation.

Mr. B. Chifley, Australian Premier is also expected here over the wekend.

INVESTMENT?

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U.S. Prepared To Take Issue To U. N.

Powers Warn Russia That They Won't Be Forced Out Of Berlin

WASHINGTON, July 9. (U.P.A.): The United States, Great Britain and France warned Russia that they will not be forced out of Berlin by "threats, pressures or other action". it was announced to-night.

They demanded that Russian lift the "intolerable" blockade of Berlin without delay. They offered to talk over the Berlin situation, but only after lifting of the blockade, and they asserted categorically their right and determination to remain in the city.

The American and Britain notes were identical. The French note was almost identical.

The United States note was the stiffest sent to Moscow since diplomatic relations were restored nearly 15 years ago. The wording was that usually reserved for Russian sattelite countries.

It was disclosed that Secretary of State George Marshall stopped short of an ultimatum to Moscow only because of inadequate military strength to back it up. Russian forces in the Berlin sector far outnumber American, British and French troops.

It is clearly understood here that the United States is prepared, if necessary, to take the situation to the United Nations, probably under article 33 which covers disputes "likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

The notes of the three allies were handed to the Russian Ambassadors in Washington, London and Paris last Tuesday.

The American and British notes reveal for the first time, that President Truman wrote Premier Josef Stalin on June 14, 1945, agreeing to withdraw United States forces to their present occupation area provided the Americans had access to Berlin by rail, road and air. Stalin, it was disclosed, replied giving the assurances asked. The United States had intended not to publish the note until Russia had had plenty of time to reply.

Monday had been suggested tentatively as the publication date. But the British Foreign Office issued the text of its note on Friday for release at 2330 G.M.T. The State Department followed suit and the French then released their note for publication at 2300 G.M.T.

"Berlin is not part of the Soviet zone but is an international zone of occupation", Secretary of State Marshall said in the note which he personally handed to Russian Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin last Tuesday.

The note said "....the facts are plain. Their meaning is clear.... in order that there should be no misunderstanding whatsoever on this point. The United States Government categorically asserts that it is in occupation of a sector in Berlin with free access thereto as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal allies. It further declares that it will not be induced by threats, pressure or other actions to abandon those rights. It is hoped that the Soviet Government entertains no doubts whatsoever on this point."

The note said the Western Allies were responsible for the wellbeing of 2,400,000 Germans in the Western Berlin and that the "most elemental human rights" of these Germans had been placed in jeopardy by Russia's actions.

"The United States Government wishes to call to the attention of the Soviet Government the xtremely grave international situation which has been brought about by the actions of the Soviet Government in imposing restrictive measures on transport which amount now to a blackade against the sectors in Berlin occupied by the United States, United Kingdom and France," Marshall said at the beginning of the note.

Firstly, the United States Govern- Marshall made the following points:
ment regards these measures as a

Secondly, the rights of the United States as a joint occupying power, were derived from the total defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany.
clear violation of existing agreements.

Thirdly, the agreements for four-power control of Berlin implied the right of free access to Berlin and this right had been confirmed by usage.

Fourthly, in accordance with the not have so withdrawn her troops from the large area now occupied by the Soviet Union had there been any doubt whatsoever about the observance of its agreed right of free access to its sector of Berlin.

Sixthly, Russian restrictions have prevented the United States, Britain and France from adequately fulfilling their responsibility for the physical wellbeing of the Germans in their sectors. They undertook this responsibility by Russian invitation.

Seventhly, among the 2,400,000 Germans in the Western sector are hundreds of thousands of women and children.

Eighthly, it is intolerable that any one of the occupying authorities should attemyt to impose a blockade upon the people of Berlin.

Ninthly, the United States Government, therefore, is obliged to insist that, in accordance with existing arrangements, arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin be fully restored. There can be no question of delay in the restoration of these essential services since the needs of the civilian opulation in the Berlin area are imperative.

Tenthly, holding these 'urgent" views the United States declares that duress should not be invoked to settle disagreement regarding Berlin.

Eleventhly, such disagreements should be settled by negotiation. The United States is willing that these disagreements be talked over in Berlin among the four power occupying authorities.

Twelfthly, it is, however, a prerequisite that lines of communications and the movement of persons and goods between the United Kingdom, United States and French sectors of Berlin and the Western zones shall have been fully restored—that is, before the talks start.

They Have The Experience

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10 (Reuter).—Indian delegates to the International Labour Organisation Conference led by Shri K. Bashyam, Minister of Labour in Mysore, and Professor N. G. Ranga, Adviser to the delegation yesterday visited Alcatraz prison, known throughout America as "the rock" which holds the country's most hardened criminals.

The party, which had arranged the visit through the Indian Embassy in Washington, were taken on an extensive inspection by Warden Herbert Swope, who showed them the machine shops, laundry, condemned cells, the mess halls, where the delegates sampled prison food and announced that they found it "better than we were used to."

Warden Swope asked the delegates whether, because of their expert knowledge of all phases of prison life, they were in the Indian prison administration.

Shri Bashyam explained patiently that most of the party had spent four or five years in Indian prisons—on the wrong side of the bars as political prisoners—and had as a result "quite a useful working knowledge of penal methods."

"The warden's jaw dropped for a minute," said Shri Bashyam, "but he soon recovered and we left 'the rock' the firmest of friends."

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

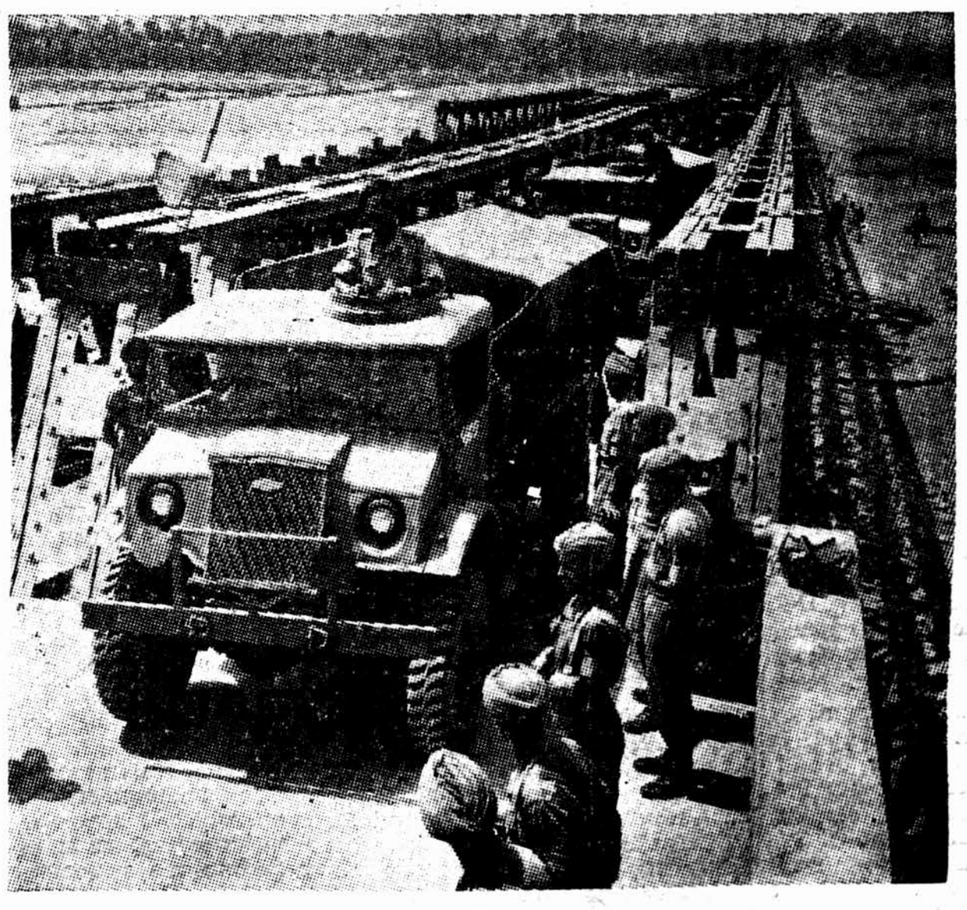
India Appoints National Group Of 4 Members

NEW DELHI, July 9 (API).—In accordance with article 4 of the statute of the International Court of Justice, the Government of India have appointed a national group, the members of which will be Sir Harilal Kania, Chief Justice of India, Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice, Bombay, Mr. M. C Setalvad, Advocate, Bombay and Mr Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Madras, says a press note

This national group will nominate, in accordance with the statute of the court, suitable persons for five judgeships of the International Court of Justice which will become vacant on the 5th February, 1949

Elections to fill these vacancies will be held during the third session of the General Assembly which opens on the 21st September in Paris.

ROAD LINK WITH KASHMIR



The new Pathankot-Jammu Road which links up Kashmir and India for military co-operation and interchange of trade was opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on July 7. The first military convoy crosses the Madhopur Bridge on its way to Jammu.

Marshall Plans To Attend Paris Session

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuter): Secretary of State George Marshall announced today he "definitely" plans to go to Paris for the United Nations General Assemby there in September.

He declined to say whether he was prepared to agree to the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting again.

This evasiveness was regarded as backing reports that Britain, the United States and France, in their protest notes to Russia this week over the Berlin blockade, had said they would agree to new discussions of the problem on a Four-Power basis if Russia would lift the blockade.

Mr. Marshall also declined to discuss the general Berlin situation or when the "reasonable time" which the Russians were being given to study and reply to the Western notes would expire.

Other reports here today said the western powers had indicated in their notes that they might take the Berlin situation before the United Nations if lifting the blockade was refused.

Prosecution Of Yugoslavs In Hungary

BUDAPEST, July 9 (Reuter): **The Yugoslav Minister in Budapest has protested to the Hungarian Minister of the Interior, Laszlo Rajk, against persecution of Yugoslavs in Hungary who refused to support the Cominform censure of Marshal Tito, it was learned to-day.**

Antal Rop, former Hungarian Deputy and Communist Leader of Yugoslavs in this country who recently fled to Yugoslavia, was broadcasting from Belgrade to-night to his former followers.

Rop was expelled from the Hungarian Workers' Party three days ago for refusing to denounce the attitude of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Two other leaders of Yugoslavs living in Hungary—Mate Tomitch and Edouard Kargit—were released by the Hungarian police to-day after being under arrest for twenty-four hours. (Tanjug, the Yugoslav News Agency, said they were arrested because they refused to condemn the Yugoslav Communist Central Committee as demanded by the Hungarian Workers' Party).

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2 Not unusually stones gather in the gall bladder or kidneys and colics occur and injuries to the urinary canal are not infrequent. It is not only needless but dangerous to resort to operation in such cases. Needless because countless doctors have affirmed the wonderful curative powers of GENUINE WAANING-TILLY OIL in dissolving these stones and restoring the liver and kidneys to their normal state. Dangerous because vital organs are concerned.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 5, 2004.
Muslim: Ramzan 3, 1367.
Parsi: Behman 12, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-08 a.m. Sunset: 19-20 p.m.
Hightide: 02-59, 15-34.
Lowtide: 08-55, 21-58.

Today's Engagements

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: V. M. Tarkunde, General Secretary, Radical Democratic Party will speak on "The Crisis of our Time" at the Forbes Gujerati Hall, Girgaum, today, at 6 p.m. Prof. G. D. Parikh. will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Kunvar Chand Karan Sharada, leader of Arya Samaj will deliver a public lecture at the Arya Samaj Fort, today, at 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr.. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Prediction of Kendrayogas in horoscope", at 4 p.m. Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan on "Indication of Marital happiness", at 5 p.m., today, at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 25 Chowpaty Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Lust and Love: Kama and Buddhi" followed by Questions and Answers, at 6-15 p.m., today (Sunday), at J. Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

LIBRARY STAFF UNION'S CONFERENCE: Library Staff Union's Conference today, from 3 p.m., in K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, (Library Hall), Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURES ORGANIZATION: Second Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee, today, at 10-00 a.m., at the office of the Organization, Industrial Assurance Building, Opposite Churchgate Station. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, will preside.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Public Meeting at Podar College Hall, at 9-30 a.m., today, for the formation of Co-operative Society, today, for Keralites, under the auspices of the Samaj.

GOLIBAR RESIDENTS MEETING: A meeting of the Residents of Golibar, Santacruz East, will be held at 5 p.m., today, at Golibar to protest against the notice sent by the Collector to vacate the premises.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, July 11.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Zawwar Husain 7-40 News (M) 7-50 news (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Anwar Khan (Baroda) 9-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Kolhapur) 11-0 Talkie Tunes 11-30 Sukh Dukhanan Sathi 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Anwar Khan 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Dvorak 4-20 K. H. Wakankar 4-45 Ahmed Dilwar 5-0 R. N. Joshi 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 J. L. Ranade 6-45 K. H. Wakankar 7-0 Thumri 7-10 Locals 7-15 Vimalabai and Akhtaribai 7-30 Suresh Haldankar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Imtiaz Ahmed 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Report of civic address to "C. R." by Delhi Mun: Committee (relay) 10-0 Choral Music 10-25 Bush Quartet.

VARIATIONS.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Sez Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar 6-45 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Rasmandal 8-15 R. N. Joshi 9-0 Rasmandal 9-15 J. L. Ranade 10-0 Imtiaz Ahmed 10-20 Suresh Haldankar. return to Nagpur

Socialist Party General Council Meeting In Bikaner

BOMBAY, July 10, (A.P.I.): The General Council of the Socialist Party will meet at Bikaner on July 23 and the following days it was announced from the headquarters of the party in Bombay today. The National Executive of the party will meet on July 22.

Movement Of Textile Goods To W. Bengal

By an earlier press note the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India had announced that applications for movement of piecegoods to West Bengal will be received by the Transport Section of his Office in Bombay and by his Branch Office at Ahmedabad on Wednesday, the 14th July 1948. It has now been decided not to receive these applications on that day. The date on which such applications will be received will be announced later.

P. N. Agarwala, son of Seth C. P. Agarwala returns to Bombay ..to-day (Sunday) by T. W. A. flight after study in Harvard University and Securing the degree of Master of Business Administration.

WEATHER EXPERT NON-COMMITTAL

Occasional Rains Likely Next 36 Hrs.

BOMBAY, Saturday

Gathering high winds led to the cancellation of Bombay's coastal ferry service for the third day to-day.

The Santa Cruz Observatory would not comment on the possibility of cyclonic weather but reported that the city and suburbs would experience occasional rain with cloudy intervals in the next 36 hours.

Heavy clouds hung over Bombay but very little rain fell this morning. There were spasmodic cloud bursts but no downpour of appreciable magnitude. The sun lay completely obscured.

During the 24 hours ended 8 a.m. this morning Santa Cruz recorded 22 cents, Juhu 18 cents and Colaba 13 cents.

The Observatory said that the monsoon was weakening in Gujarat and was likely to strengthen in South Konkan. The depression over Central India was filling up.

Scholarship At Shivaji Military School

The Government of Bombay has decided that the communal reservation porvided in the rules regulating the award of five Government Scholarships at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, and the Bhonsale Military School, Nasik, should be done away with.

The scholarships will henceforth be open to the candidates domiciled in the Province of Bombay. All the five scholarships will be awarded by open selection.

Requisition And Allocation Of Houses In City

During the week ending July 3, 1948, the Bombay Land Requisition Office of the Government of Bombay requisitioned 17 residential and 37 non-residential premises and allotted 20 residential and 42 non-residential premises in the City of Bombay. During the same week, 127 reports of suppressed vacancies were also investigated by the office.

Chinese Destroyer Sails From Bombay

BOMBAY, July 9. (API): The Chinese destroyer "Ling Fu" the first ship of the Chinese Navy to touch any Indian port after the war sailed today for Colombo on her return voyage to China after replenishing her fuel stocks and supplies here.

The "Ling Fu." which arrived here on July 3, was warmly received by the Royal Indian Navy with full honours and the Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, personally looked to the needs of the officers and men on shore.

Royal Indian Navy ratings were "at home" to men of the "Ling Fu" at the R.I.N. Cornwallis Fleet Club on July 3. The same day, officers of the Royal Indian Navy gave a buffe supper to officers of the Chinese destroyer at the R.I.N. Officers Mess.

The officers of the "Ling Fu" gave a cocktail party to the officers of the Royal Indian Navy in Castle Barracks on July 7

COLLECTIVE FINE IN MAHARBOURI

A collective fine of Rs. 10,000 has been levied on the inhabitants of four buildings from Bhuleshwar Road Maharbouri, in connection with the recent incidents in Bombay.

REWARD FOR BOMBAY'S BEST CULTIVATORS

Government Scheme To Increase Production Of Food Crops

With a view to introducing a healthy spirit of competition amongst the cultivotors for producing the highest yield, so that there should be a substantial increase in the production of food crops, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned for one year, in the first instance, a scheme for awarding prizes to the cultivators who produce the highest yield per acre. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 34,000 for one year.

The seheme will be worked by the District Rural Development Boards in each District, with the help of the District Agricultural Officers Each Taluka will be the unit for holding the competition in respect of the specified staple crop of the taluka. There will be three prizes for each taluka, the first prize being of the value of Rs. 75, the second of Rs. 50 and the third of Rs. 25.

MORARKA'S APPLICATION REJECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.—An application on behalf of Mr. Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, Bombay millionaire, praying that the "bribery case" against him be postponed till the "high denomination notes case" against him and now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was over, was rejected by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court today.

Mr. E. B. Ghaswala, making the application, said that the bribery case was an off-shoot of the "notes" case. In the former Mr. Morarka was charged with having attempted to bribe Inspector Miranda for hushing up the latter case in which he was arrested on March 30 for alleged breach of the Demonetisation Ordinance. Mr. Ghaswala contended that the outcome of the case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate would affect the proceedings in the case before Mr. Khambatta. The whole basis of the bribery case would fall down if the defence counsel succeeded in proving the innocence of Mr. Morarka in the other case. Besides a postponement of the case would not in any way be prejudicial to the prosecution.

Mr. Boovariwala, appearing for prosecution, contended that the two cases were entirely separate. The guilt of bribery would not be disproved merely because the accused was proved innocent in the other case. Even innocent persons who might have been arrested merely on suspicion could get frightened and try to get the case hushed up through bribery.

The Magistrate disallowed the application, observing that the two cases were separate and that the offence of bribery need not necessarily depend on a previous offence being committed.

BRELVI RETURNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi Editor, "Bomoay Chronicle" and delegate to the U. N. Freedom of Information Conference held in Geneva last April returned to Bombay by air this morning.

In the course of his four months abroad he visited many European countries, including, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia Switzerland, Italy and Greece.

Silk Mills Dispute Conciliation

BOMBAY, July 10:

The Government of Bombay have constituted a board of conciliation for promoting settlement of disputes between the managements of Silk mills in Bombay and their employees.

Announcing this a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay Government, today states: "under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the Government of Bombay have constituted a board of conciliation consisting of Mr. M. G. Monani, I. C. S., Commissioner of Labour (chairman) Mr. P. V. Gillespie, MLA and Mr. K. R. Gadgil, technical inspector of factories (textiles) for promoting settlements of the industrial disputes between the managements of the sixteen Silk mills in Bombay and their employees".

Hyderabad's Recruiting Agent Arrested

The Bombay C.I.D. have arrested Abdul Majid Mohamedali an agent of Hyderabad as, it is alleged, he was enlisting Muslims from the City for the Razakar army.

SMUGGLING OF CLOTH AT BARMER RLY. STATION

Strange Revelations At Official Inspection

The information Officer, Government of Jodhpur has issued the following report of inspection by the Shiksha Mantri at Bar mer Railway Station:—

The Shiksha Mantri with his Secretary Customs Commissioner, Chief Engineer, P. W. D. and other Railway officials reached Barmer today in connection with the work of Dominion Customs duty to be collected with effect from the 15th July, 1948 which the Government of India has entrusted to the Government of Jodhpur. He all of a sudden started inspection and found that people were taking away cloth to Pakistan through strange means and some of them were doing wonders. About 40 such cases were detected at the Barmer Railway Station. Some of them were employees of the Jodhpur Railway workshop.

Cloth was recovered from some women also. One person was caught while carrying cloth in a double box. A retired police official who was travelling from Ahmedabad to Pakistan had also a large quantity of cloth with him. Passengers were found travelling wearing trousers of 40 yards of brand new cloth. The Siksha Mantri explained to them that each individual was permitted to take 15 yards of cloth after paying customs duty for his bonafide use, and no one was allowed to take with him more than this fixed quantity. The Government of Jodhpur had been directed to confiscate cloth of those individuals who possess more than 15 yards of cloth The passengers realised that it was an offence to take more than 15 yards of cloth and that offenders were punished and their such illegal possession forfeited.

INDIA'S PARTITION NOT TO AFFECT WOOL TRADE

BOMBAY, July 10. (UPI): That the Indian Union would not be much affected in her internal and external wool trade on account of the partition was the opinion expressed by Seth Manoobhai Dongersee, the newly elected Chairman of the Bombay Wool Merchants Association in an interview.

Citing figures of production consumption and export of wool from India before the partition and after, Seth Manoobhai stated that the total production of wool in India before the partition amounted to two and half lakhs of bales (worth over Rs. 12 crores) of which one lakh and seven thousand bales were consumed at home and the balance was exported. India also exported over 31,000 bales of wool received from foreign countries such as Afghanistan, Tibet and other Central Asian countries. Pakistan's internal production was about 20,000 bales and her share in the export of wool received from across the border only, 10,000 bales mostly from Afghanistan. The Indian Union, therefore, was still left with the bulk of wool trade.

Mr. G. D. Tapase For Poona

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries anw Backward Classes will leave Bombay for Poona, on Monday July 12 to attend the Provincial Backward Class Board's meeting and return on Tuesday, July 13.

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Get Medical Diploma at Home:— Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani, Prospectus Free. Old Indian Medical College, Barnala (Patiala) 9087

PERSONAL ADLETS

Useful advertisement for factories. Those factories running on crude oil in Bombay and suburb should apply to Patel & Co. Agents Standard Vacuum Oil Co. at Muskati Building, 1st floor, room No. 1, Mahomedally Road, Bhapdala Lane corner. Tel. No. 42378 9155

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Wanted scholarships (gift or loan) for four students, one Medical, one Physics Honours, and two in High School, up to a total of Rs. 8000 C. B. Rao, 49, Brahmin Extension Coimbatore. (9039)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

VISVA-BHARATI

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Santiniketan, Visva-Bharati (1) Paridarshika, Sree-Bhavana (Superintendent, Girls' Hostel). Must be an M.A. with experience of hostel management. (2) Adhyapaka, Politics for Siksha-Bhavana (College). Must be a First Class M.A. — preference to one with additional degree either in Economics or History. Both posts are in the Grade 150-10-200 (Selection) 200-20-300. Apply to the Karmia-Sachiva, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West-Bengal before July 21, 1948. (485)

Thivy For Delhi

SINGAPORE, July 10, (Reuter): Mr. John A. Thivy, Indian Government representative in Malaya, left Singapore this morning for Rangoon by Qantas flyingboat on his way to Delhi for consultations with Premier Nehru regarding the situation in Malaya.

Mr. Thivy, accompanied by his wife, will take an Indian National Airways Plane from Rangoon.

New Ambica Air Lines

BIKANER, July 10 (A.P.I.): The Heir Apparent of Bikaner inaugurated the service of the Ambica Air Lines through Bikaner this morning.

The Air Service will work daily and connect Bikaner with Amritsar, Jodhpur and Bombay.

First Open Police Conference In 258 Years

SURESH CHANDRA MAJUMDAR STRESSES NEED FOR MAINTAINING LAW & ORDER

CALCUTTA, July 10, (A.P.I.): For the first time during the last 258 years of its existence, members of the Calcutta Police Force held their first open conference today under the auspices of the Calcutta Police Association.

Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, presided and Mr. Makhan Lal Sen a well known Calcutta journalist was the chief guest.

NOT A TRADE UNION

Inaugurating the two-day session Mr. S. N. Chatterjee, Commissioner of Police said that the new conditions in the country demanded that the police should have the closest contact with public opinion and therefore the move of the Association in holding the conference under the presidentship of a distinguished citizen was in the right direction. He however, pointed out that this Association was not a Trade Union and its duty was to give the Government loyal disciplined and efficient service.

The Police Chief told his officers and men that the children of the soil were now the rulers of the land and policemen were also children of the same soil. There was, therefore, no reason to think that there would be any lack of sympathy in considering such grievances as they might have.

ROLE OF POLICEMEN

Mr. Suresh Chandra Majumdar in his presidential address said that the National Government were fully alive to the situation and he had no doubt in his mind that they would remove the grievances of the police as far as possible Mr. Majumdar reminded his audience that the Government today were faced with many problems and dificulties. If they were to solve these problems law and order must be preserved in the country and the great responsibility for maintaining law and order rested on the shoulder of those who were in the police department.

HOPE GRIEVANCES WILL BE RE-DRESSED

Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner of Police and President of the Calcutta Police Association suggested the formation of an advisory board with officials and non-officials to discuss about the crimes and defects in police work and to suggest means for improving the same. He referred to the low salary of the policemen and other grievances and hoped that Government would redress them as early as possible.

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali In Cuttack

CUTTACK, July 10, (U.P.I.): Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali arrived here last evening from Puri. Soon after her arrival at the Government House she held discussions with Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, Secretary of the Provincial Socialist Party, on the situation in the Orissa States.

An emergency meeting of the Utkal Socialist Party will be held in Baripada, headquarters of the Mayurbhanj State, on July 15 when the Executive will consider the action to be adopted to protest against the arrest of Mr. Roy by the State Government.

Food Ships Arrive In Madras And Cochin

MADRAS July 10, (A.P.I.): The S. S. Indian Pioneer, carrying 8,568 tons of wheat arrived at Madras harbour yesterday. Out of this consignment 5,440 tons have been allotted to Madras Province and the balance to Mysore.

The S. S. Cape St. David with 8,976 tons of Siam rice for Travancore arrived at Cochin port on July 8.

City Corporation

A special requisitioned meeting to express the Corporation's concern at the firing by the Police on Municipal Sweepers on strike on 1st July will be held on Monday July 19 at 3 p. m. (Bombay time)

Delhi Municipality's Civic Address To 'C. R.' On Air

NEW DELHI, July 10, (A.P.I.): Air, Delhi will broadcast a radio report based on the actually recording of the civic address to the Governor-General of India Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, by the Delhi Municipal Committee. This will be on the air at 9-40 p. m. on Sunday July 11 and heard on 338,6.60.48, 31.02 and 25.32 metres.

Restriction On Money Order Remittances In Ceylon

COLOMBO, July 10, (Reuter): With effect from July 12 remittances up to Rs. 25 per person per month by money order to residents in the sterling area including India will be allowed without prior approval of the controllers of Exchange by all post-offices in Ceylon.

Expansion Of Compost Production

NEW DELHI, July 10 (A.P.I.): The Central Manure (compost) Development Committee at its first meeting held recently at Nagpur made a number of recommendations for rapid expansion of compost production in the country.

In view of the fact that nearly half of cow-dung produce is at present burnt for fuel, a sub-committee has been appointed to examine the issues involved and prepare a suitable scheme for large-scale expansion of three planting in villages so as to provide alternative fuel and release cow-dung for manure preparation.

Mookherjee In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 10 (A.P.I.): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Indian Union, returned to Calcutta today from Shillong. Dr. Mookherjee will leave tomorrow for Delhi.

FOUR COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN AKOLA

NAGPUR, July 9. (UPI): Four Communists, stated to be responsible for fomenting strikes in local textile mills, have been arrested at Akola, under the Public Safety Ordinance.

TOKYO, July 9, (Reuter): Lieutenant-General Robert L. Schelberger, Commanding General of the United States Eighth Army, announced today that he was returning to the United States on August 4 for a few post before his early retirement.

JAIL FOR BIGAMY

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

The first case came off in Ahmedabad in which a person was given rigorous imprisonment for contracting marriage with another woman in the life time of his first wife. One Hindu youth of Vastrad village who had his first wife surviving, married another woman of his caste. On the complaint of his first wife under the Bigamous Marriage Act, prosecution was started against the husband. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The magistrate stated the offence was serious and exemplary sentence should be given in such a case.

Dadoo And Naicker Released

MARITZBURG, July 10 (Reuter): Doctors Y. M. Dadoo and G. M. Naicker, Indian passive resistance leaders, who served six months sentences, were released from prison today and went to Durban.

Arrested For Anti-Dominion Activities

CALCUTTA, July 10 (A.P.I.): The special branch police in Calcutta today arrested a Muslim businessman of the city for alleged anti-dominion activities.

The police also searched several places in this connection but no further arrest was made.

Vidyavati Devadtia Elected Nagpur Congress President

NAGPUR, July 10 (A.P.I.): Srimati Vidyavati Devadia has been elected unopposed as the president of the Nagpur City Congress Committee

She has been associated with Congress activities in Nagpur for the last 15 years.

Four other candidates who had stood for election withdrew in favour of Mrs. Devadtia.

Jap Railway Equipment For Russia

NANKING, July 9 (Reuter): Japan will supply Russia with railway equipment worth 400,000,000 dollars under a barter agreement approved by the Allies, reliable reports said here today.

In return Japan will receive coal, paper, and pulp. She is to send Russia within a year 30 locomotives, 168 wagons, 100 flatcars, 20 passenger coaches, and 20 coal wagons, reports said.

UNIVERSITY FOR REFUGEES

SHANGHAI, (Reuter): China is shortly to have a unique university—one run entirely by refugee professors for refugee students.

The new institution will be located in Peiping, former national capital and one of the nation's greatest cultural and educational centres. It is expected to draw some 8,000 students who have fled from provinces overrun by the civil war.

In charge of preparatory arrangements for the establishment of the new university is Mr. Chen Ke-Fu, President of the National College for Mongols and Tibetans in Peiping, who has announced that the institution will be organised on the following lines:

1. The board of Directors will consist of refugee presidents and heads of various institutions of higher learning in Peiping.
2. As prices fluctuate from day to day, there will not be a set budget to bind the directors to definite expenditures. Part of the necessary funds will be provided by Government and part from public contributions.
3. Refugee students may apply for Government subsidies for their upkeep.

There are at present some 200 university and college students—destitute and homeless—seeking refuge in Peiping and of these about 70 have registered for academic work with Mr. Chen.

"The most immediate problem", Mr. Chen announced, "is providing these homeless students with proper shelter and clothing. They are physically worn out by the lack of food and the bitter cold they ensured. Spiritually they are oppressed by what they have gone through.

Saxena's Call To Refugees For Co-operation

Minister Counsels Patience At Chembur

SAYS DELHI WILL ENVOLVE PLANS FOR SPEEDY REHABILITATION

Destitute Women's Request To Government For A Home

BOMBAY, July 10. (A.P.I.): Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation for the Government of India, today called upon refugees from Pakistan to develop self-reliance, self-help and self sufficiency.

Mr. Saxena who arrived here today on a tour of the refugees' camps in Greater Bombay, was addressing a group of refugees at the Chembur camp, a garden suburb of Bombay, where more than 13,000 refugees including 12,000 from Sind, are accommodated.

Mr. Saxena appealed to the refugees to unite in the task of rehabilitating themselves in co-operation with the Government. Public workers among them who had had experience of putting into effect the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi should come forward and educate the refugees to form co-operative societies basic education schools and small scale industries he said.

In this connection Mr. Saxena referred to the indomitable spirit of the British people during the London blitz when they had to take to the jungle. They were not, he said, idling their time but hammering new plans to make a new city out of every one that had been demolished by Nazi bombing.

"We witnessed similar happenings of the same magnitude in the Punjab in Sind, and later in Kashmir We are having a similar situation in another place also. We have seen families uprooted, homes burned erstwhile neighbours drawing daggers at each other. It is not for us to recall the past with a sense of hatred or revenge. We have to wipe out the past and build afresh" Mr. Saxena said.

MINISTRY'S AIM

Mr. Saxena said that it was his earnest desire to close this Ministry as early as possible with the satisfaction that the job of rehabilitation of the refugees had been done efficiently and quickly. It was not an easy job to settle 50 or 60 lakhs of people who had migrated from Pakistan in a matter of days or weeks. Plans had to be chalked out in consultation with the Provincial Governments for the settlement of people from urban areas in towns or cities and send back the tiller of the soil to the land to produce food for the country.

In this connection, Mr. Saxena said that he had called a conference of Provincial Prime Ministers at New Delhi on July 19 for drawing up a programme for the effective and speedy settlement of the refugees in the various provinces.

Mr. Saxena reminded them that they were no longer "refugees" but they formed par tand parcel of the country as a whole. It was essential that they changed their outlook and behaved as true nationals who had every right to demand of the Government to do what they deemed was necessary for their wellbeing.

Concluding, Mr. Saxena counselled patience on the part of the refugees while Government were doing everything they could under the present circumstances. He suggested that in the meanwhile the refugees themselves should present to the Government concrete suggestions for the construction of model refugee towns instead of merely ventilating their grievances and expecting the Government to take the entire burden on their shoulders.

TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Mr. Saxena earlier discussed with Officials and representatives of the Refugee Committee of the Chembur camp the sanitary, transport, food and lighting arrangements.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, told Mr. Saxena that the Provincial Government had passed orders for the provision of necessary amenities for the refugees

One Official brought a complaint that the salaries of sweepers had not been paid regularly when the camp was being run by the Government of India, with the result that insanitary conditions prevailed.

Mr. Saxena was also told that not only the sweepers but Officials of the camp had not been paid their salaries for a period of three months before the camp's administration was taken over by the Bombay Government on June 12.

Mr. Saxena remarked: "Whether it is the Bombay Government or the Government of India, is it not scandalous that the staff could not be paid their salaries for three months? The matter is very serious. If the staff that was allowed to continue after the Government of India took over the camps in February from the Bombay Government was considered to be surplus, the Director of Evacuation should have dispensed with their services. If you do not pay them their salaries, you cannot expect efficient service from them."

Mr. Saxena called for the necessary papers in connection with reported arrears of salaries and asked the Director of Evacuation to report to him in detail.

WOMEN'S CAMP.

Mr. Saxena also visited the destitute women's camp at Kurla where there are about 850 Sindhi women. He was taken round the camp by Mrs. Kikiben Lalwani.

He was much impressed by the primary school organised at the camp.

When Mr. Saxena was told that there was not sufficient cloth for tailoring work done by some women refugees at the camp, he asked Mr. Bhat to make an immediate provision of 20,000 yards of cloth.

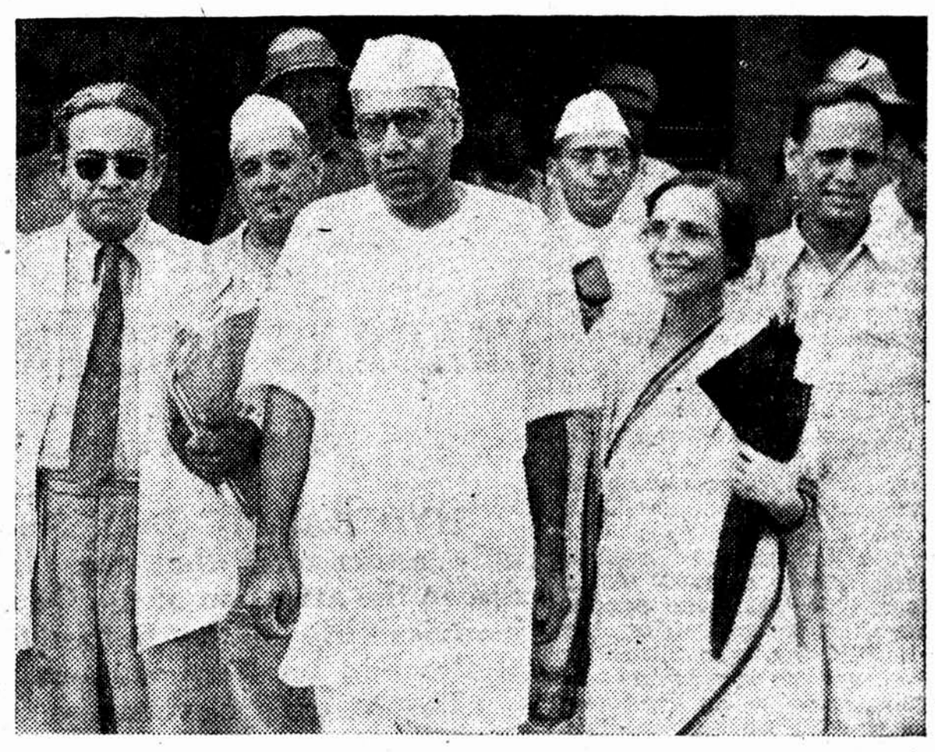
As regards an allowance for the destitute women who had no means of income, Mr. Saxena suggested that five rupees might be given for their expenses.

Mrs. Kikiben proposed that the camp should be made a permanent refugee widows' home and the Government should come forward with financial assistance for such an establishment.

Mr. Saxena said the suggestion would receive sympathetic consideration of the Government of India, adding that even if the present camp was not converted into a widows' home, he would see that one was established somewhere in the province in ideal surroundings.

The Minister concluded today's tour with a visit to the new Sindhi refugee colony which has been constructed by the Sind Hindu Seva Samiti at Koliwada, in north Bombay.

Mr. Nanak Motwan, Secretary of the Mr. Nanak Motwane, Secretary of the some of the blocks had been forcibly occupied by refugees from the Punjab.



Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation snapped on arrival at Santa Cruz aerodrome on Saturday afternoon.

JAIL REFORM IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

Committee's Recommendations Accepted By Government: Two Classes Instead of Three

Classification of prisoners into two classes, instead of three as at present and imparting of agricultural training to prisoners in improved methods are among the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in September 1946 to consider the question of effecting improvement in the jail administration and for suggesting suitable reforms. The Government has accepted nearly all the recommendations made by the committee.

The members of the Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council were: Mr. (now his Excellenvy) Mangaldas Pakawsa, the then President Mr. (now the Honourable) N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power Government of India, Mr R. B. Ghorpade M.L.A., Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.L.A. (Central) Miss Indumati C. Seth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of Bombay and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Province of Bombay Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa was the Chairman of the Committee and the Inspector-General of Prisons its Secretary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference were: (a) to examine the existing provisions of the law and the rules relating to the jail administration in the Province and to suggest changes with a view to improving the methods of dealing with prisoners in Jail, with special reference among other things to their training in useful and productive crafts and imparting to them literacy and adult education which will enable them to be useful and economically self-relying members of society; and (b) to make recommendations which may be germane to the above.

The Committee submitted its report to the Government in August 1947. The report has been carefully examined by the Government and nearly all the recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the important recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by the Government are:

(1) The classification of prisoners into two classes, namely, I and II, as against the present three Classes of 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

(2) The opening of a well-equipped Central Workshop at the Yeravda Central Prison for training prisoners in different technical lines.

(3) Thesetting up of a model farm at the Visapur Prison for imparting agricultural training to prisoners in improved methods of agriculture.

(4) The release on furlough for short periods, of well-behaved, non-habitual prisoners sentenced to more than one year who have not been convicted of robbery, dacoity or whose presence is not considered as dangerous or prejudicial to public peace and tranquillity.

(5) Training of the jail staff.

(6) Imparting literacy to, and adult education of, prisoners.

(7) Grant of more privileges to prisoners including the right to purchase 'bidis' the opportunity to earn money by extra work and more frequent interviews etc.

(8) Aid to released prisoners including the task of finding suitable employment for them.

HOPE FOR REFORMATION

Some of the recommedations of the Committee have already been implemented and others will be implemented as soon as the details are worked out. The reforms effected and to be effected shortly in the Jail administration of the Province are of a far-reaching character and the Government sincerely hopes that they will be conducive to the reformation of prisoners and will enable them, after release, to become useful and respectable members of society.

Goan Rangers Win C. F. Championship

The Goan Rangers won the Camp Football Championship by defeating St. Mary's Football Club by one goal to nil in the final of The Camp Football Tournament organised by the Maharashtra Football Federation at the Sub-Area Sports Ground.

The St. Mary's Football Club had defeated the Goan Rangers in the final of the same tournament in 1945. The Goan Rangers have avenged their defeat. The District Police Superintendent, Poona, Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji congratulated both the teams and gave away the prizes.

British Motor Racing To Be Held This Year

LONDON, July 10, (Reuter): It now seems likely that a British Motoring Grand Prix will be held this year for the first time in the past quarter of a century. The Royal Automobile Club has decided to finance such a race, it was reported here, and plans for holding it are on the way to realisation.

Deo Appointed Member Of Reorganisation Committee

NEW DELHI, July 10, (A. P. I.): Mr. Shankarrao Deo has been appointed member of the Reorganisation Committee set up by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation to undertake a review of the working of the Ministry and to make recommendations for its reorganisation, says a press note. Mr. Deo replaces Mr. Khurshid Lal.

Mr. Kali Charan, Deputy Secretary (Finance) will act as Secretary of the Committee in place of Mr. B. G. Rao, I. C. S.

No Fighter Flights Without Notice

BETTER FIGHTING IN TAIYUAN

Chinese Reds Capture Two Government Strongholds

SHANGHAI, July 10, (API): Powerful Chinese Communist forces were reported sweeping on Taiyuan capital of Shansi Province, today after capturing two important Government strongholds within 50 miles of the city.

Bitter fighting was raging in a triangular area less than 25 miles south of Taiyuan, pro-Government dispatches said today.

According to one report, almost the entire Communist forces originally stationed in south Shansi have been shifted to the Taiyuan sector, swelling the attacking armies to 150,000 strong.

The report added that the position had been made more critical for Gen. Yen Hsi Hsan, Governor of Shansi for 20 years, because the Communists controlled all gateways to the area, preventing General Hu Chung Nan, Commander-in-Chief Shansi, or General Fu Tso Yi, Commander-in-Chief in North China, sending reinforcements, except by air.

A section of the nationalist armies which recently scored successes on the Honan plain was speeding along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to the rescue of the hardpressed garrison at Yenchow in southern Shantung.

General Liu Shih, Commander-in-Chief in East China, who was largely responsible for the Honan victory, made an aerial inspection of the Yenchow front today. He dropped leaflets urging people of Yenchow to hold on until reinforcements arrived.

Semi-official reports today admitted that rescue columns from the north and south had been halted about 40 miles away.

The official central news agency reported the battle of Yeichow had reached its "most crucial stage" with the garrison engaged in a last ditch stand. Banknotes and provisions were being dropped into the city to boost the morale of troops and civilians.

COMMUNIST SWOOP ON 3 GOVERNMENT CITIES

In north Hupeh, two Communist armies were reported fighting against strong Government relstance towards Fan Cheng, an important city on the Han river about 30 miles south-east of the Lutheran missionary centre of Lao Ho Kow.

Fighting flared up in north Kiang Su today when Communist forces swooped on three Government cities and took Lien Sui, about 130 miles north-east of Nanking, according to independent reports.

It was not clear if the attackers were regular forces or guerillas.

FERNANDES N.M. ! JULY 10

sons in the Kurnool-Hyderabad border

HYDERABAD'S WARNING TO INDIA GOVERNMENT

Pakistan Seeks Delhi Permit For 'Mercy Planes'

MADRAS BORDER BANDOBURST: BOMBAY-C. P. TALKS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 10, (A.P.I.): It is reliably understood that the Nizam's Government have drawn the attention of the Government of India to the inadvisability of the Indian fighter aircraft flying over Hyderabad territory without previous notice.

The Nizam's Government are understood to have said that in the present condition these flights are liable to cause pains.

They have asked the Government of India that they should be informed in advance of such flights otherwise they cannot hold themselves responsible for any unpleasant incident which might occur.

"MERCY PLANE" FROM PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, July 10, (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan has asked the Government of India for permission to fly over the Indian territory a "mercy plane" carrying medical stores for Hyderabad, it is learnt here.

Enquiries made here reveal that there is no embargo on the export of medical supplies chlorine or salt to Hyderabad from the Indian territory.

With regard to the Nizam's Government's complaint that the export of these goods from India is not allowed by the Indian Government it is stated here that the Agent of the Government of India in Hyderabad and the provincial Governments have made repeated requests to the Nizam's Government for concrete evidence of the stoppage of such material but no replies on these requests have been received from Hyderabad authorities.

It is reported that buying beyond normal requirements of medical stores on Hyderabad account has been proceeding recently both in Bombay and Calcutta market.

ARMS FOR BORDER DEFENCE

MADRAS, July 10, (A.P.I.) The Government of Madras have supplied fire arms to certain responsible persons in the villages to enable them to combat the Razakar depredations.

Giving this information to the press it was being smuggled into Hyderabad Mr Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister of Madras who has just returned from a tour of the Kurnool District stated that these persons were being trained in the use of these arms. This step, he said had created great confidence among the rural population whose morale was now remarkably high.

The Minister said that in the villages he had visited people had organised themselves into village guards They had equipped themselves with country weapons and were in readiness to fight the raider.

The Minister added that instances of smuggling of goods into the Nizam's territory had come to the notice of the authorities. Both the police and the villages were very vigilant.

RAZAKAR AGENT ARRESTED

BEZWADA, July 10, (A.P.I.): Eight persons were arrested last night by the M. and S. M. Railway Police. It is stated that one of them a Razakar from Hyderabad, had come to Bezwada to recruit local Muslims to the Razakar organisation and was trying to leave for Hyderabad with the other seven persons when they were arrested.

ILLICIT PETROL CAUGHT

NAGPUR, 10, (A.P.I.): The C. P. Police at Chikhli (in Berar) have seized sixty-one gallons of perol while it was being smuggled into Hyderabad State territory through some employees of a private bus company.

A bus transport service which was running between Chikhli and Waghrul in Hyderabad State territory has been suspended for the last two weeks owing to the disturbed conditions within Hyderabad border territory.

BOMBAY MINISTER'S TALKS AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, July 10, (A.P.I.): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay who was here on a one-day visit left for Bombay by air this morning. Mr. Desai was the guest of Mr. Mangaldas Pakavasa Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.

During his stay at Nagpur, Mr. Morarji Desai held consultations with Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla Premier of the Central Provinces and Berar, and Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra the Home Minister.

It is believed the discussions covered events in Hyderabad and the growing distrurbances within Hyderabad territory which have their repercussions in areas of Indian Union territory bordering on Hyderabad State.

Mr. Desai is also believed to have acquainted himself with the set up of the C.P. Home Guards organisation which has earned a name for itself on account of its fully trained defensive of young men, several thousand strong.

The Nagpur police today took into custody two Muslims suspected of pro-Hyderabad activities. One or them, who was in the C. P. Police Force, migrated to Hyderabad after having deserted his post of constable, but some days ago returned to work secretly among local Muslims. The other Muslims, in the guise of a religious preacher, was engaged in espionage activities for the Hyderabad Government.

MADRAS MERCHANT ARRESTED

MADRAS, July 10, (A. P. I.): The intelligence section of the Madras police have taken into custody one local merchant who, it is alleged, had offered to supply certain leading firms in Hyderabad essentiil articles like caustic soda, diesel oil and steel. It is stated that the police have seized some correspondence in this connection from his residence.

CAIRO RECEPTION TO BRELVI

Party given by Mr. G. H. Jansen Press Attache to Indian Embassy, Cairo in honour of Mr. S. V. Brelvi. From Right to Left: Mr. Jansen, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Gamil Ariff of 'Al Assar', H. E. Dr. Syud Hossain, Indian Ambassador to Egypt Mr. Brlvi arrived in Bombay on Saturday.

Cabinet Crisis In Burma

Tin Tut Tenders Resignation: Thakin Nu To Follow

RANGOON, July 10, (Reuter): U Tin Tut, the Burmese Foreign Minister regarded here as "the power behind the throne," resigned today.

Thakin Nu, the Premier, asked him to remain in office until July 20 when Thakin Nu is also to resign. Both are regarded as friends of Britain.

Observers here believe the Foreign Minister, who is closely attached to Thakin Nu, resigned because of reports that the Socialist Home Minister, U Kyaw Nyein, would succeed to the Premiership.

U Tin Tut, who played a leading part in the negotiations which led to Burma's independence, was her first High Commissioner to London in 1947, and later returned to Rangoon to join the Cabinet.

Last month he strongly denied that there was any change in Burma's policy towards communism or that any communists would be included in the Government.

Press reports, uncontirmed, said Sir Maung Gyi, Burmese Ambassador in London, had been recalled to become Foreign Minister.

Tin Tit wrote to Thakin Nu: "For some time past I have been a little out of tune with political developments in Burma but have remained in the Cabinet to be with you during the crisis of the past few months."

Thakin Nu acknowledged in his reply the valuable services of Tin Tut.

Thakin Nu and Tin Tut, although loyal Burmans, are friends of Britain. They see the need for foreign capital and assistance to help their country to its feet after the ravages of war. But they had to placate communists Opposition and even certain members of the Cabinet who would like to see foreign influence removed from Burma.

Thakin Nu, who became Premier after U Aung San's assassination last year, announced in May that he would resign the premiership on July 20, but would retain leadership of the Anti-Fascist People Freedom League, the Government Parties Coalition, "to strengthen its unity by removing defective elements inside it."

STERLING BALANCES AGREEMENT FAVOURABLE TO INDIA

Britain To Provide 15Million Dollars Besides Other Hard Currencies & Capital Goods

NEW DELHI, July 10, (A.P.I.): The sterling balances agreement between India and the U. K. which was signed yesterday is believed to be favourable to India, especially taking into consideration the present economic situation in Britain.

The agreement it is understood which is initially for a period of three years provides for a release of 160 million sterling. This figure includes eighty million sterling carried forward from the current account and which India has not been able to utilise. Out of this 160 million sterling half the amount could be easily convertible into hard currencies. For this purpose it is understood the British Exchequer would make available to India freely Swiss, Swedish and certain other hard currencies and for all practical purposes so far as India is concerned these countries could be deemed to be in the sterling area.

In respect of the dollar which is a difficult currency it is undestood to begin with the U K. would make available to India 15 million dollars Besides these purely financial aspects of the agreement which include the payment of pensions by India in the U. K. and payment for he purchase and defence stores and installations of the U. K. Government left in India it is understood that H. M. G. has agreed to make available to India as early as possible plants and machinery and other goods of which there is urgent need.

The agreement according to informed quarters is an "elastic" on and if India is able to expend the released amount within the three-year period further releases would be made. Much however would depend on India's judicious off-take of British goods. It is computed that when this agreement begins to operate India's BLOCKADE balances might be in the order of 800 to 850 million sterling.

Bhansali's Fast Unto Death

Stop Press

BEZWADA, July 10 (API): Prof Bhansali of Sevagram and a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi has begun here a fast unto death from 6 p. m. today as a protest against atrocities committed by Razakars, the Nizam's police and military on innocent women.

MADHYA BHARAT RIVERS IN SPATE

INDORE, July 10, (A. P. I.): The Narbada, Tapti, Kali Sindh, Chambal and other rivers of Madhya Bharat are in spate following heavy rains in this region.

MAJOR ACTION IN MALAYA

British Troops Make 'Important Captures'

SINGAPORE, July 10, (Reuter): British troops have made "important captures" in the first major action with terrorists in Malaya, it was officially announced today.

The battle is continued eight miles from Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Malayan Federation, where 400 Communist guerillas were earlier reported to be massing for a raid of the town.

This was the first news that British ground forces including Gurkhas were in action against the insurgents.

DRAG-NET

Aided by police, they had cast a drag-net over the thickly populated area south of the capital in a determined attempt to crush armed terrorists.

A communique from Kuala Lumpur last night said the sweep was "expected to take some time."

The battle started after police and Gurkhas surprised a Chinese armed patrol, captured a uniformed sentry. Nine other Chinese fled when they Gurkhas opened fire, abandoning their ammunition, rations and clothes.

Troops chasing the armed band who ambushed and murdered Mr. David W. Jennings, Acting Manager of the Kuala Reman Rubber Plantation in Pahang State, and his two Asiatic companions, have captured five of the terrorists after a gun battle, according to an official announcement.

Three of the five men arrested are, beligved to be Japanese.

GURKHAS OPEN FIRE

Gurkhas today opened fire six miles from Kuala Lumpur on an insurgent outpost manned by Chinese in green jungle uniform and caps with three Red Stars-Similar to the uniform worn by the Malayan peoples anti-Japanese army (Paritsans) during the Japanese occupations.

One Gurkha killed the sentry with his kukri—the short curved broad sword the Gurkha always carries.

Four other Chinese were taken prisoner.

Emergency powers to help crush the crime wave in Malaya were put into force on June 17.

Murders and violence have harassed planters and their assistants on lonely estates since early May. Communists, believed to consist mainly of Chinese, then declared they intended to sweep the British out of Malaya.

The Communists claimed an all-Malaya strength of 100,000 in a pamphlet circulating in Johore State and said that reinforcements recently landed in Pahang.

Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital, where the battle is now taking place, is a modern town adorned with beautiful public gardens and ornamental lakes. Roads radiate from it to all parts of Malaya. In the interland are tin mining camps and rubber plantations.

Terrorists tried to kill another rubber estate manager today.

Gunman called at an Estate office in Senai District of Johore and asked for the manager, but he was out. They fired shots in the air and left.

A Chinese Gunman wounded two Chinese in a crowd outside a market at Kajano (Perak). He chased one of the wounded men through the crowd; while the other victim was hot in the back while boarding a bus. The gunman escaped.

Mr. J. K. Kutty, who was ambushed in car yesterday near Kuantan (Pahang) is till missing.

Naval Might To Back Diplomacy

GHAUTAUQUA (New York), July 10 (U.P.A.): The Navy's powerful Mediterranean Fleet is being kept on the move to back up American foreign policies in that troubled area, the Vice-Chief of Naval Operations said to-day in a speech.

"In the event of sudden war with a European power it is this same fleet, with its control of the seas, which would enable us to reinforce and supply American troops and civilians or evacuate them,' Vice Admiral Arthur Radford said.

He asserted the job is done very simply—"by showing our flag" in foreign ports.

"Foreigners reaiize the full strength of American might will not be used unless there has been a previous political catastrophe. However, they have a different impression of ships which are capable of landing marines to spike local troubles." People in foreign ports, viewing American ships, planes and guns, he added, understand the "punitive possibilities of ships which can pinpoint a target without setting off another war. In backing up our diplomacy, the Navy, with its possibilities for local precise action, can break up small incidents before they mushroom into catastrophic size. This consideration is what motivates much of the activities of our restless Mediterranean Fleet."

Radford said the size of the present Navy gives the United States a "superb instrument for backing up our diplomacy. Our task forces are America's modern Minute Men. We can depend upon them to display seapower for peace any time inany part of the world."

FIRSTLY, the Navy is not "lopsided" although carriers will deliver "Sunday punches' in any future war.

SECONDLY, the Navy has improved on Germany's wartime submarines.

THIRDLY, experiments with submarines indicate that the best defence against submarine attacks, may be another submarine, battling underwater "like giant fishes."

FOURTHLY, push button warfare "still belongs in the realm of fantastic magazine stories."

Palestine War In Full Swing

JEWS CLAIM CAPTURE OF LYDDA AIR PORT

Big Battle On Syrian Border: Mortar Duels In Jerusalem

LONDON, July 10. (Reuter): The Arab-Jewish war reached full pitch in Palestine today for the first time since the four-week truce ended at dawn yesterday. Both sides claimed victories.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

The Arabs and Jews both announced victory in a big battle south of Lake Hula, north-eastern Palestine, on the Syrian border, while the Jews claimed a second major success with the capture of Palestine's biggest airport, Lydda, 10 miles from their Sea-Coast Capital of Tel Aviv.

Arab sources in Damascus said tonight that 500 Jews had been killed when a Haganah attempt to retake Mismar Huyarden in the northern "thumb" was "turned into a rout".

Official Jewish sources in Haifa claimed that their offensive on the northern front was "proceeding according to plan" and that a Syrian counterattack had been thrown back.

The Arab version said about 8,000 well-equipped Haganah troops attacked after nightfall last night, with armour and air support. It petered out after dawn when they failed to pierce the Syrian lines, and the Syrians then forced westwards in a counter-attack.

Damascus reports also said the Syrians had captured the Ayelet Hashaar settlement.

A twin-engined Jewish plane was claimed shot down.

The Jews claimed to have advanced against the Arab bridgehead across the River Jordan here, to have thrown back the Syrian counterattack and to have "attained preliminary objectives"

HIGHWAY TO JERUSALEM

An official "communique" issued in Tel Aviv claimed the capture of Lydda.

The surrounding area, lying along the vital Tel Aviv-Jerusalem Highway, was also wrested from the Arabs, and the Jews were now investing the nearby village of Yehoudia, the "communique" said.

The Jews claimed to have taken eight armoured cars in the battle.

Loss of Lydda was considered here a severe blow to the Arabs, who were entrenched there when the 'cease fire' sounded last month. Some of the bitterest fighting in Palestine has taken place for the highway which runs past it.

MOVE TO SAVE HOLY CITY

On the southern front, where the Arabs last night reported intense fighting with heavy Jewish casualties, the Israel "communique" reported today, their forces had "made headway" killed 300 Egyptians and taken 200 prisoners.

It disclosed the evacuation of Kfra and Darom, settlements in southern Palestine which had been surrounded by the Egyptians for several weeks.

In Jerusalem mortar duels and machine gun fire marked the end of the truce, but there were indications that moves might be made to negotiate some agreement to spare the Holy City.

A United Nations representative conferred today with the Arab League Commander in the Old City. Yesterday Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Mediator, discussed demilitarisation of Jerusalem with King Abdullah of Transjordan, the Legion's Chief.

The British Consulate building was struck by a Jewish mortar bomb today. There were no casualties.

Count Bernadotte left his Rhodes Headquarters by air today for Lake Success before receiving either Arab or Jewish replies to his last minute appeal for a ten-day extension of the truce, a "Reuter" despatch reported.

The Arab League's rejection of the appeal was announced last night in Cairo by Azzam, the Secretary General.

CHARGE AGAINST ARABS

It was learned in Tel Aviv that Mr. Moshe Shertok, Israeli Foreign Minister, alleged eleven Arab violations when he replied to a cable from the President of the Security Council on the Jewish attitude towards an extension of the truce.

He sent the President, M. Dimitri Manuilsky (Ukraine) a translation of an alleged Arab order captured in the Isduo area giving detailed instructions for an attack on the Jewish positions 36 hours before the end of the truce.

MOSCOW, July 10, (Reuter): The Russian periodical, "Literary Gazette", today described Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations Palestine Mediator, as "the overgrown leader of the Swedish Boy Scouts".

The Count was also termed "one of the most Americanite representatives of the ..Swedish.. aristocracy

Count Bernadotte, the paper said, had surrounded himself with anti-Soviet advisers.

The "Gazette" added that it was becoming "increasingly clear" that Count Bernadotte, "a Swedish Prince hired for 26,000 dollars a year to render 'good services' to mankind is acting solely in the interests of the Colonial expansion of Anglo-American monopolies".

The paper criticised the Count's Palestine peace proposals saying that "instead of carrying out the United Nations resolution to establish two independent States, he proposed to create a Federal Jewish-Arab Staff with the throne of Abdullah in Jerusalem".

Pressure Tactics In Arab Capitals

LONDON, July 10, (U.P.A.): A Foreign Office spokesman said today Britain and the United States are agreed the Security Council should take a firm hand in the Palestine situation.

Otherwise, he said, the Holy Land would slip back into a disastrous war and chaos.

He reiterated Britain will await the result of the next Security Council meeting— probably Monday— before deciding whether to lift its embargo on the shipment of arms to the middle East and on the transfer of Jewish immigrants of military age from Cyprus to Palestine.

AMMAN, July 10, (U.P.A.): Steady streams of Anglo-American diplomats came and went from Arab capitals today as the Westerners applied increasing pressure and threatened the Arabs with everything from removal of the American arms embargo to economic sanctions in order to end the Palestine war.

The Anglo-Americans were realistic enough to know that a continuation of hostilities may lead to war with Russia, which may start a third world war. ...The lengthy conference in Cairo Baghdad, Amman, Damascus, Beirut and Jedda indicate it would be difficult for the Arabs to hold out against pressure for any any great length of time.

The severest threat is the apparent determination of America to remove the arms embargo and perhaps even grant the Jews extensive credits.

British sanctions can be even severe by casting the Arag states from the sterling area and halting purchases of Egyptian cotton, Iraqui grains and Syrian manufactured goods.

Fresh Curfew Imposed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In supersession of the current curfew order which would have ordinarily expired on Sunday July 11, curfew has been imposed for a period of seven days in certain parts of Bombay City from today the hours of curfew being 10.30 p.m. to 5 a.m. The places and areas covered by the order are bounded by and inclusive of—

Carnac Road (exclusive) from the G.I.P. Railway line upto Shaik Memon Street; Shaik Memon Street (inclusive) upto Princess Street; Princess Street (inclusive) upto Old Hunuman Lane; Old Hanuman Lane (inclusive) upto Kalbadevi Road; Kalbadevi Road (inclusive) upto Bhuleshwar Road; Bhuleshwar Road (inclusive) upto Vithalbhai Patel Road; Vithalbhai Patel Road (inclusive) upto Ardeshir Dady Street; Ardeshir Street (inclusive) upto Golpita; Falkland Road (inclusive) from Golpitha to Foras Road Juna; Foras Road (inclusive) upto Bellasis Road; Bellasis Road (inclusive) upto Dimtimkar Road; Dimtimkar Road (inclusive) upto Victoria Gardens Road; Victoria Gardens Road (inclusive) upto Babula Tank Road; Babula Tank Road (inclusive) upto Mazgaon Road; Bazgaon Road (inclusive) upto Mazgaon Bridge and then along the G.I.P. Railway lines upto Carnac Bridge.

ASCOT (BERKSHIRE), July 10, (Reuter): Signor Frederico Tesio's, four-year-old colt 'Tenerani', sent over from Italy to contest the Queen Elizabeth Stakes here today won this one and a half mile international prize, contested by horses bred in England, France, Italy and the United States, after a stirring duel with Mr. William Woodard's American-bred three-year-old 'black Tarquin', the camera showing the Italian to have won by a short head.

The King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth watched the Italian colt's success.

Cholera Spreads In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 9 Cholera epidemic which was first reported in the vicinity of the Commerce College, Ahmedabad, is fast speeding. Four more cases were reported, three proving fatal.

One of the victims was a young boy of eight. The total deaths so far are eleven, though the Municipality has been taking strict precautionary measures.

BARTER AGREEMENT FOR EGYPTIAN COTTON

NEW DELHI, July 10, (A.P.I): The Government-sponsored Indian Trade Delegation which went to Egypt last month to explore the possibility of negotiating a barter agreement for Egyptian cotton in return for certain Indians commodities held friendly discussions with the Egyptian Government says a press note.

As a result of these talks it was felt that a further examination was necessary of the list of commodities that should be offered in exchange for Egyptian cotton The delegation has, therefore, returned to India.

AUSTRALIA'S COLLAPSE AT MANCHESTER

Finish 142 Runs Short Of England

BEDSER AND POLLARD WORK HAVOC WITH LEATHER

Merry Hitting In Home Team's Second Knock: 174 For 3

ENGLAND 1st Innings	363
AUSTRALIA 1st Innings	221
ENGLAND 2nd Innings for 3 wkts	174

MANCHESTER, JULY 10 (REUTER.): AUSTRALIA WERE ALL OUT FOR 221 IN THEIR FIRST INNINGS IN THE THIRD TEST MATCH CONTINUED HERE TODAY, IN REPLY TO ENGLAND FIRST INNINGS SCORE OF 363.

The gates were closed two hours before the start and 35,000 saw Morris and Miller make a defensive resumption against Pollard and Bedser. Play began with three maiden overs, and then Miller turned the fourth ball of Bedser's second over for a leg single.

In the next over Morris was fortunate not to connect with an outswinger from Pollard, bowling with the new ball. He slashed at the ball and Pollard stood with hands on hips as if puzzled how he failed to connect.

Opening stages were packed with interest, with England fighting desperately to keep their initiative and Australia resisting just as strenuously. During the vital new ball period Morris scored only one single in half an hour.

Pollard, who bowled at top form, was rewarded at 135 when Miller, shaping for an outswinger, was legbefore to a delivery which came back. Miller had helped to add 53 runs in 77 minutes.

BARNES SURPRISE

Barnes surprised everyone by filling the vacancy. The crowd cheered his plucky decision. He did not attempt any forcing stroke, and it was difficult to understand why Yardley did not bring the fielders in close for him.

A snick by Morris off Pollard struck Edrich on the shin and play was held up while massage was administered. Then Morris steered Pollard past gully for two to reach 51 in three hours and five minutes. This was only his second scoring stroke in 45 minutes.

Morris back-to-the-ball effort was ended in the next over. Opening his shoulders to hook a short rising ball from Bedser he smacked it straight to Compton at long leg. Half the Australian side was then out for 139.

Morris defied the bowling for three hours 35 minutes and hit six fours.

BARNES COLLAPSES

Barnes, occasionally wincing with pain, stuck gamely to his task but soon the effort became too much. After running a sharp single with Loxton he tried to play Bedser, but gradually sank to the ground. The fieldsmen gathered round him and Bradman came out, and with the assistance of Yardley and Compton, half-carried Barnes off the field. The score was 140 for five.

Barnes was examined by a doctor in the dressing room and it was afterwards stated that there was nothing seriously wrong. Bradman said Barnes probably would take no further part in the match.

POLLARD'S BOWLING

After 75 minutes of sustained good bowling, Pollard was relieved by Young, his figures for the morning being 10/4/15/1.

Loxton hit Young for four and Tallon soon followed with two more from a cover drive and a cut and 150 went up in four hours.

Bedser bowled with unflagging zeal for 90 minutes before taking his first rest, his figures of 12/6/15/1 being a tribute to his length and direction.

Edrich, replacing Bedser at 172, got Tallon caught at the wicket first ball. Tallon slashed vigorously at a fast short ball which rose quickly and Evans leapt into the air gleefully as he held the catch.

Lindwall, whose bumpers have caused havoc among English batsmen, tasted this type of attack from Edrich. One ball struck him on the wrist which he rubbed vigorously before resuming. Lindwall retaliated by twice hitting Edrich deliveries to the boundary in an over which cost 14 runs.

Loxton, hitting Young's last ball before lunch to the squareleg boundary, made Australia's total 202, and only 12 runs were then needed to save the followon.

Australia saved the followon by eight runs after lunch, when they lost their last three wickets for 19 runs in 20 minutes, Barnes, having been ordered back to hospital for observation, was unable to resume.

LOXTON'S BATTING

Loxton after cutting a ball from Bedser to the boundary, was out next over at 208. He was beaten by the fourth ball of Pollard's first. Loxton had batted with skill for 75 minutes in his first test against England.

Bill Johnston was missed by Evans in the same over without addition, but after Lindwall had taken four off Bedser he lifted a catch to midon at 219 and two runs later, in the same over, Johnston was brilliantly caught at second slip.

Thus Australia finished 142 runs behind. It was unlikely, however, that Yardley would have enforced the followon had it been achieved.

Pollard and Bedser bowled splendidly to contribute to Australia's collapse. Bedser's good length deliveries never gave the batsmen any rest, and Pollard was always troublesome by making the ball swing either way.

AUSSIES STRIKE BACK

The Australians, having been dismissed for their lowest score in the present test series, soon struck back when England opened their second innings. After Washbrook had placed Lindwall's second ball for a single to leg, Emmett snicked at the next, an outswinger, and Tallon snapped up a great righthanded catch just off the ground.

The jubilant Australians pranced around clapping with delight and some ran to congratulate Tallon.

The seriousness with which Bradman viewed Australia's position was indicated when he surprisingly called upon Miller to bowl. It was only a couple of days ago that Miller stated that he did not expect to bowl for several matches.

For the first time since the opening spell in the first test, England faced the Lindwall-Miller combination bowling at full strength. After being noballed by umpire Davis, Lindwall seemed to snatch his sweather from the umpire, and sections of the crowd booed. Before Lindwall started his next over Bradman, putting his arm round the bowler's shoulder, had a talk with him.

Occasional bumpers from Miller and Lindwall caused displeasure from some parts of the crowd.

COSTLY MISTAKE

Washbrook showed a welcome aggressive spirit and avoided the trap set for him longleg through his fondness for the hook until when 21 and the total 29 Hassett failed to take what looked a certain catch.

Profiting from this mistake, Washbrook continued to go boldly for runs and his sixth boundry, a swift cut off Bill Johnston, raised 51 in as many minutes. Meanwhile, Edrich defended well and gave more confidence than in any previous test innings this season.

Squarecutting with tremendous power and overdriving equally fiercely Washbrook gathered runs at a great pace and 45 runs were added in half an hour. Amid deafening applause from his home crowd, Washbrook completed 50, including eight fours after 70 minutes, the total then being 80 for one.

Ian Johnson, after conceding ten in his first over, was first to check the fast scoring. At the other end Loxton, Miller and Bill Johnston, in turn felt the power of two men making the most of their combined return to form.

The second wicket pair added 96 in 97 minutes before tea, when England led by 239.

MILLER'S BUMPERS

Miller did not work up much speed after tea until Edrich smote him twice for fours. Following this treatment Miller bowled bumpers with the last four balls of the over. One struck Edrich on the elbow, but the others he ducked.

Wild booing broke out when Edrich was hit again. At the end of the over Bradman spoke to Miller, who did not drop one short in his next over, after which he was relieved by Bill Johnston.

Introduction of Toshack brought a further spate of scoring, Washbrook ondriving him for four and Edrich pulling him for four and six in the same over. Edrich's Six carried him to 53 in two hours fifteen minutes.

When the partnership reached 124 Edrich appeared slow in starting for a single and Morris, with a lightning return from cover, shattered his wicket.

Edrich hit one six and eight fours.

In Toshack's next over, at 129, Compton was cleverly caught by Miller at first slip.

HASSET MISSES AGAIN.

Crapp had made eight runs in ten minutes when Lindwall came back with the new ball at 150. Three runs later Warshbrook was again missed at longleg by Hassett when he hooked Lindwall. It was an easy catch an exact replica of the earlier chance.

Washbrook also edged a sharp chance to Ian Johnson at first slip off Loxton at 160. Crapp and Washbrook stayed until the close when England were 316 runs ahead.

Official attendance was 36,016.

At the close of play today England in their second innings had scored 174 runs for the loss of three wickets.

THE SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

C. Washbrook b Johnston	....	11
G. M. Emmett c Barnes b Lindwall	.....	10
W. J. Edrich c Tallon b Lindwall	.....	32
D. S. Compton no out	....	145
J. F. Crapp l.b.w. Lindwall	....	37
H. E. Dollery b Johnston	.....	1
N. W. D. Yardley c Johnson b Toshack	.....	22
T. G. Evans c Johnston b Lindwall	.....	4
A. V. Bedser run out	....	37
T. W. Pollard b Toshack	....	3
J. Young c Bradman b Johnston	.....	4
Extras	.....	27
Total		363

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 22; 2 for 28; 3 for 96; 4 for 97; 5 for 119; 6 for 141; 7 for 216, 8 for 337; 9 for 352, 10 for 363.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. R. Lindwall	40	8	99	4
W. A. Johnston	45.5	13	67	0
S. Loxton	7	0	18	0
E. R. Toshack	41	20	75	2
I. Johnson	38	16	77	0

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

A. R. Morris c Compton b Bedser	51
Johnson c Evans b Bedser ..	1
D. G. Bradman l.b.w. Pollard ..	7
A. L. Hassett c Washbrook b Young	38
K. R. Miller batting l.b.w. b Pollard	31
Barnes (retired hurt)	1
Loxton b Pollard	36
Tallon c Evans b Edrich	18
Lindwall c Washbrook b Bedser	23
Bill Johnston c Crapp b Bedser	3
Toshack (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	221

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bedser	36	12	81	4
Pollard	32	9	53	3
Edrich	7	3	27	1
Young	14	5	36	1
Young	14	5	36	1

BYES Five; LEGBYES Four; NO-BALLS Three: (Bedser Two; Pollard One.)

ENGLAND (Second Innings)

Washbrook (not out)	85
Emmentt c Tallon b Lindwall	0
Edrich (run out)	53
Compton c Miller b Toshack	0
Crapp (not out)	19
Extras	17
Total (for 3 wkts)	174

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	14	4	37	1
Miller	14	7	15	0
Bill Johnston	14	3	34	0
Loxton	8	1	29	0
Toshack	12	5	26	1
Ian Johnson	7	3	16	0

BYES: Nine; LEGBYES: Seven; WIDES: One, Miller.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES' STRIKE AVERTED

Union Ratifies Tripartite Interim Agreement

BOMBAY, Saturday: The threatened strike of the Municipal Hospital employees of Bombay from Tuesday has been averted. The Municipal Hospital Employees' Union this evening, ratified the 'interim agreement' reached at a tripartite conference of Government, Bombay Municipality and Union officials, and decided to give one month's time to the Municipality.

The interim agreement arrived at today at the Secretariat conceded minor demands regarding working conditions of hospital employees. The other major demands will be considered in the light of the report of the Hospital Committee

EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS

The Municipal Hospital Employees' Union representing 1,500 workers of six City Municipal hospitals gave strike notice on June 28 demanding immediate enhancement of dearness alowance from Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 removal of a havaldar at the Sion Hospital and granting of housing alowance to certain hospital employees. They also protested against the unnecessary delay in the publication of the report of the Hospital Committee appointed in December 1947.

It may be recalled that following a dispute between hospital employees and the Municipality in the month of November 1947, the Hospital Committee was appointed to report on the conditions of all hospital employees in Bombay. The Report of the Committee is 'ready', but the orders of Government are awaited.

It is said that the Municipality will consider the demands involving finances on the lines of the Award given by the Industrial Tribunal in the Sweepers' dispute.

TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

The tentative tripartite agreement asked the Municipality to look into the grievances of certain workers about housing allowance. According to the Union, employees of the Sion Hospital recently taken up by the Municipality were not getting housing allowances. Another demand conceded by the agreement referred to a 'havaldar' in the Sion Hospital who was alleged to have been appointed over the head of the existing order'. The agreement decided to transfer the havaldar to other similar post.

Other non-financial demands, it is agreed by the tripartite conference, will be considered within one month in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

Addressing the Union meeting at the Naigaum B.D.D. Chawls under the presidentship of Mr. M. Madhavan, Secretary of the Union, Mr. Nainsingh Rana, Treasurer of the Union explained the main points of the tripartite agreement and asked hospital employees to 'hold their strike weapon for one month' so that unfortunate patients would be saved from unnecessary hardships.

The meeting reiterated the agreement and decided to postpone the strike for one month awaiting the decision of the Municipality on the report of the Hospital Committee.

INDIAN TROOPS IN LEH REINFORCED

Six Weeks Arduous Work Proves Successful

SRINAGAR, July 8 (API): Indian troops in Leh are now considerably reinforced following a link-up of a column of troops from Manali, in the East Punjab, according to latest information reaching here. This timely reinforcement and this vital link-up will go a long way in kicking the enemy out of Leh and also to prevent any further infiltration, writes an A.P.I. special correspondent in Srinagar.

After six weeks around trek through most difficult terran, the column which left Ferozepore in the last week of May, moved on foot from Manali and passing through Kyelang and along the more plains reached Leh. Covering a mountainous route of an average height of 16,000 feet, column encounterd several avalanches and snow slides and finally effected this valuable link-up with Leh.

MRS. PANDIT ATTENDS INDIAN ARTS PROGRAMME

MOSCOW, July 9 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in Moscow, and members of her staff were guests of the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with foreign counties during an evening devoted to Indian arts.

Prominent Soviet scientists, composers, writers and architects were also present.

The programme included classical folk songs of India, a talk on Indian music and documentary films on Indian music, arthitecture and sculpture.

EIRE WANTS TO END PARTITION

DUBLIN, July 10 (IPA).—Irish Minister for External Affairs stated in Dail that the partition question was raised informall at the recent talks between the Irish and British Governments. He said that the point of view of definite results he could not say that any tangible progress was made. He added that the urgency of the problem was impressed upon the British Ministers and that so far as it was necessary that the British Government should have clear understanding on importance and urgency of ending the partition, he felt that progress was made. The Minister trusted that these discussions would ensure better understanding of Eire view-point and bring about the realisation that continued division of the country against the wishes of overwhelming majority of the people was not merely contrary to the principles of democracy and to the rights of national self-determination, but was also a hindrance to friendly relationship that should exist between the two countries.

4 PLAGUE CASES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 10 (API).—Four suspected cases of plague have been admitted to hospital in Calcutta during the last two days.

Three of them were admitted yesterday, and the other, on Thursday.

Calcutta, which has been considered immune from plague for a considerable period, had three months ago its first plague epidemic in 50 areas. Since the latter half of May there were no plague cases in the city for some weeks, but about half a dozen suspected cases have been reported since June 21.

DANDEKAR TO ATTEND I. C. O.

POONA, July 10 (API): Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Secretary of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute is leaving shortly for Paris to attend the 21st International Congress of Orientalists, to be held there from 23rd to 31st of July. Mr. Dandekar will represent the Government of Bombay, the All-India Oriental Conference and the Bhandarkar Institute at the Congress.

"Little Assembly" Against Big Five Veto

LAKE SUCCESS, July 9 (UPA). The "Little Assembly" today recommended that a full General Assembly "consider whether time has come or not" to call a world-wide conference to eliminate the Big Five veto.

It voted over the objections of the United States France and Britain, 19-7 with 10 abstentions to point out to the General Assembly the "deficiencies" that may require fundamental changes in the Uinted Nations Charter, especially in the Security Council voting procedure.

WORLD WHEAT AGREEMENT

U. S. Senate Blamed For Failure

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuter):—Blame for the failure to bring the thirty-six-nation world wheat agreement into operation this year was today placed upon the United States Senate by Mr. Charles F. Brannan, American Agriculture Secretary.

Reporting formally on the "grave significance" of this week's Washington announcement that the agreement, fixing prices and export and import quotas, could not be put into effect Mr. Brannan declared: "The agreement could not be put into effect because the Senate failed to act on the question of United States participation.

"It was clearly understood that this nation had to ratify the agreement by July 1.

Without the participation of the largest wheat exporting nation there was no prospect of putting the agreement into effect.

Mr. Brannan quoted extracts from a letter he had sent to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee after its decision to take no action to ratify the agreement.

In these he had pointed out that lack of a multilateral wheat agreement like that proposed would lead to a scramble to tie up the principal markets through bilateral agreements similar to that between Britain and Canada.

When wheat was again in international supply these contracts would tend severely to limit the foreign market for United States grin and correspondingly exaggerate the inevitable problem of adjusting United States wheat production downward from the high level to which it was raised during the war, he said.

MILL SHUTDOWNS HANDICAP ACTIVITY ON WORTH STREET.

NEW YORK, July 9, (U. P. A.): Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market was still handicapped today by mill shut downs for vacations but firming price tendencies became more apparent. Bag manufacturers continued to check sheeting market while fair sized business has been done in Osnaburgs, supposedly against Government flour buying. Wide sheetings received industrial inquiries. Garment marers said better weather conditions had brought a sharp increase in dress sales and a resultant sharp reduction in retailer stocks.

U. S. GOLD RESERVES MOUNT TO ALL TIME HIGH.

WASHINGTON, July 9 (U. P. A.): The Federal Reserve Board today reported that during the week ended June 7th gold reserves mounted to an all time high of 23,584,000,000 dollars while money in circulation jumped 242,000,000 dollars to equal 28,142,000,000 dollars.

HEAVIER BURLAP QUOTATIONS HIGHER.

NEW YORK, July 9, (U. P. A.): Trade circles in the Jute market reported that rumours that Argentina hoped to buy one year's full supply of burlap made sharp repercussions in the market and acted as a quotation booster for heavier burlap this week.

The current unfavourable supply outlook plus Argentina and United Kingdom bidding have reportedly created a firm Calcutta market, according to all local reports.

NO ACTIVITY ON METAL HORIZON.

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPA).

Silver sources today reported there is no activity on the metals horizon. The price remained constant at 74-5/8 cents with the supply and demand maintaining equilibrium.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPA).

On the New York Market today, castorseeds were quoted at dol. 150 nom and cottonseeds, new crop, at dol. 110 nom.

Linseed was quoted unchanged at 28.

PODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, July 10.

Cotton Bales	7251
Linseed	1182
Tilseed	1214 u
Groundnuts	7216
Gram	5415
Castorseeds	1047
Mahoora	455
Cotton Seed	4551
Sugar	1225
Rice	99

INDIA PURCHASES 8,060,000 U. S. DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, July 9, (UPA): The International Monetary Fund today announced the purchase by India of 8,060,000 United States dollars to aid her in balancing her trade payments which, it said, were thrown off by bad crops and the necessity to increase her imports.

News From SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, July 10

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day, being Saturday. The undertone was reported to be steady, with Tata Steel Deferred being quoted at Rs. 1612-8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, July 10.

QUOTATIONS AT 2 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 309/8 Tata Deferred 1617/8 Indian Iron 26/7 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/6 Bomby Deying 1095 Central India 288/12 Gokak 313/2 Kohinoor 635 Simplex 219 Swadeshi 610 Tata Power 1585 Associated Cement 168/8 Belapur 293/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 427/8 Scindia 26/8 Central Bank 91/4 New India 65 Tata 2nd Pref. 141/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 10

With reports of beneficial rains in cotton growing districts, the local market was depressed to a new low level. There is utter absence of any important buying and as anticipated the market is gradually going to lower levels. As pointed out before the main trend is downward.

After yesterday's close at Rs. 630 September option opened to-day Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 620 and after declining at Rs. 618 improved at Rs. 623 on scattered covering. At this level there was renewed selling and the market quietened at Rs. 620.

Towards the close the market was steady and the session concluded at 2 p.m. as under.

I.C.C. July	643	8	0
I.C.C. Sept.	621	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 10:

The produce market was easy today on further long liquidation and selling by option dealers. Spot business was dull. Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 145|8 and improved at Rs. 146|4 under scattered buying. At this level there was heavy selling and the market declined at Rs. 142|12 and steadied at Rs. 143|8 on scattered covering. Groundnuts were quiet. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality	37	0	0
Coromandal ready	36	8	0
Bold ready	36	0	0
June-July	35	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	0	0
September	143	8	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	28	0	0
July	28	2	0
September	28	6	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	20	8	0
Groundnut July	19	14	0
Groundnut August	19	12	0
Linseed Oil	16	9	0
Castorseed First Pressing	18	8	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	16	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 805 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 9.

	Hi	Lo	Close
July	660	652	653
September	639	629	630

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 9.

July	34.68—15
October	32.21—07
October Highest ..	32.27—01
October Lowest ...	32.08—20
December	32.04—
March	32.01—03
May	31.88—02
Middling Spot ..	35.65—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, July 9.

July	34.69—16
October	32.20—
December	32.01—01
March	31.98—01
Middling Spot	34.50—10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 9.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-3/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 1961	105-1/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	119-1/2
National Bank of India	35

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,885

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, July 9.

London Silver Spot and Forward both	45 pence
London Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

City Markets GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 10

It appears that recent decline in Silver prices is arrested as shorts are inclined to cover their short sales while one professional operator bought about 1,000 Silver Bars. At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 168-4 and declined at Rs. 167-8 on moderate selling. At this level there was active buying and the market hardened at Rs. 168-11 and steadied at Rs. 168-8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 168-11. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-2 and after declining at Rs. 113 advanced at Rs. 113-8 and steadied at Rs. 113-6. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-14

Later on there was active buying by professional bulls and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	169	14	0
Forward Silver	169	11	0
Ready Gold	114	2	0
Forward Gold	113	10	0

METAL QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Tin Shravan dely.	60	8	0
Copper Shravan dely. ...	89	8	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Ashad dely.	1125 to 1130
Shravan dely	1140 to 1145
August cwt.	202 to 204

BOMBAY SUGAR.

BOMBAY, July 10.

Small grain	111	0	0
Medium	114	0	0
Big size	116	0	0
Extra Big	119	0	0
August	38	12	0
October	37	4	0
January	33	2	0

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 10.

	Pies.
45 X 11.	
Ready	113-1/2
July-Sept.	108
Oct.-Dec.	108
D. W. 40 X28.	
Ready	118 0 0
July-Sept.	110 0 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, July 10.

Tata Ordinary 309/8 Tata Deferred 1617/8 Indian Iron 26/7 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21/6 Bombay Dyeing 095 Central India 288/12 Gokak 313/2 Kohinoor 635 Simplex 219 Swadeshi 610 Tata Power 1585 Associated Cement 168/8 Belapur 293/12 Bombay Burma (Old) 427/8 Scindia 26/8 Central Bank 91/4 New India 65 Tata 2nd Pref. 141/4

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 2nd July:—

	Rs
1. Demand Liabilities:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	21,75,52,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	6,64,73,83,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(i) Borrowings from banks	69,51,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	3,10,48,57,000
3. Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	37,27,60,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,20,80,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	67,77,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	77,92,67,000
5. Advances in India	4,34,31,94,000
6. Bills discounted in India	10,39,08,000

PEPPER CLOSES UNCHANGED TO 100 HIGHER.

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPA).

On the New York pepper market today, black pepper closed nominally unchanged to 100 points higher with no sales reported.

The spot market remained quiet as traders awaited further news concerning the reported large scale purchases of Indonesian pepper by the United States for stockpile purposes.

Closing prices included:

DELIVERY

July	55 nom.
September	54 nom.
October	53 nom.
December	50 nom.
January	48 nom.
March/May	47 nom.

In the ready market, black pepper was quoted at 55-1/2 cents per pound and white pepper at 69 cents per pound.

WOOL TOPS FUTURES CLOSE STEADY.

NEW YORK, July 9, (U. P. A.): Wool tops futures closed steady, five to 15 points higher. July was quoted at 197—199; October, 199 traded; December 197—197.5; March 195—195.5; May, 194.5+195; July 193-194.5; October, 192—194.

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, July 10.

150 D. July	4	5	9
150 D. August	4	2	9
150 D. Ready	4	10	0
120 D. Ready	5	6	0
20/22 Yellow Silk Ready.	21	2	0
20/22 Yellow Silk Ready.	21	1	0
20/22 Yellow Silk August.	21	0	0

HEAVY RAIN IN MANY AREAS

POONA, July 10, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 10th July, 1948 :—

Yesterday's depression over the extreme North-West Central Provinces lies this morning over the southern districts of the west United Provinces and the neighbourhood. Under its influence rainfall has been locally heavy in south-east Rajputana. Rainfall has also been widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan Bengal, Malabar and over the region extending from east Rajputana and West Central Indian to the south Konkan and the West Deccan. There have been local falls of rain in Berar, Chota Nagpur, Eastern Pakistan, the East Punjab and a few showers in the West Punjab.

Day temperatures were markedly above normal over the region from north Rajputana to the West United Provinces.

FORECAST UNTIL 11TH EVENING: —The monsoon will strengthen in the United Provinces, Bihar, Assam and Malabar where rainfall will be widespread. Rainfall will also be widespread in sub-Himalayan Bengal and the South Konkan and local in Chota Nagpur, Eastern Pakistan, the North Central Provinces, Central India, the North Konkan, Hyderabad and South-East Madras. A few falls of rain are likely in gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, East Rajputana, in and near the East Punjab Hills, in the South Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and along the North Madras Coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam sub-Himalayan Bengal, Bihar, in and near the East United Provinces, in Malabar and the extreme south Konkan during the next 48 hours.

Weather Chart

POONA, July 10, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minium temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 10th July, 1948 :— Allahabad 98 81 0 10.8 minus 1.7, Bangalore 80 68 0.1 6.3 plus 2.1, BOMBAY 88 80 0.1 16.9 minus 11.4, Calcutta 91 80 0.1 14.5 minus 1.4, Colombo 86 80 0 11.4 plus 1.6, Cuttack 91 81 0 11.9 minus 1.8, Delhi 105 77 0.1 0.8 minus 4.8, Lahore 104 73 0.9 2.5 minus 0.9, Lucknow 97 85 0 2.7 minus 5.4, Madras 99 82 0 1.4 minus 1.6, Nagpur 84 75 0.3 5 6.5 minus 6.7, Patna 89 80 1.1 5.6 minus 5.3, Peshawar 108 85 0 0.3 minus 0.3, Poona 84 73 T 8.1 plus 1.7, Shillong 77 66 0.2 29P Plus 6.2, Simla 69 56 2.5 5.0 minus 6.8.

CHAMBAL VALLEY SCHEME FOR MALWA

Project To Help Cultivation Of 3 Lakh Acres Of Land

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, July 10.

To overcome the difficulty of lack of school buildings the Malwa Goverment have ordered that classes for High School studies be held in two shifts.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Malwa, Mr. Vishwanath Khode inaugurated an Hindi weekly 'Agami Kal. on Thursday. The journal will be edited by Mr Prabhag Chandra Sharma. The Food Minister Education Minister and Health Minister also spoke on the occassion.

CHAMBAL SCHEME

It is understood that the Chambal river valley development scheme, now being finalised by the Malwa Government, consists of one main reservoir at Chaurasigarh Fort situated between Indore and Gdalior and two pick-up dams in Rajwthan followed by a barage beyond Kotah town (Rajasthan). The scheme when completed would facilitate navigation from Kotah to the Bay of Bengal. It is learnt that the lake would be the cheapest in the world. The main reservoir in Malwa would be 200 foot high. It would cost about 9 crores of rupees. Nearly 25.000 persons would be employed for construction of this project which is expected to be complete within a period of 5 years. The total cost for construction of the whole project will come to about Rs. 25 crores which, when completed will bring about 3 lakh acres of additional land in Malwa and Rajasthan into cultivation.

The Malwa Government have decided that the shoulder badges of the police personnel in the Union should be inscribed in Hindi letters.

The Malwa Government has also recognised the 'Sahitya Ratna" degree of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

Avoiding Traffic Congestion In Trams!

BOMBAY, July 10 (API).—With a view to avoid traffic congestion in trams cars, the first single-deck car converted to "all standing" accommodation will be running from July 11, 1948 between Kings Circle and Museum, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay this afternoon.

BOMBAY TO HAVE WOMEN POLICE FORCE?

BOMBAY, July 10 (IPA).—With a view to tighten up measures against social vice in the City, a special Women Police Force is being raised by the Bombay City Police. At present the Vigilance Department has 22 women constables and one woman police officer.

According to Police information there are at present 30,000 women of ill-repute in the City and the Government feels the necessity to check the spread of the vice.

Mahatma Gandhi Education Society

Dr. A. H. Jilani General Secretary 'Mahatma Gandhi Education Society Kudchi, Belgaum writes:—A new education society to perpetuate the Memory of Mahatma Gandhi, named "Mahatma Gandhi Education Society" has been started at Kudchi, district Belgaum by a few young public workers of Kudchi from 4th July 1948.

To start with educational activities, the Society performed the opening ceremony of Special English Classes for students of standard 3, 4 and 5 of Secondary Schools.

The establisnment of this new Education Society is very warmly welcomed and al help and encouragement is being given to its cause by the public of Karnatak of this district.

Town Improvement Schemes

(From A Correspondent)
INDORE, (By Mail)

Hon'ble Syed Hamidali, Minister for Public Health, has under consideration town improvement Schemes for Indore, Lashkar, Gune, Shivpuri and a few other towns. Schemes for the improvement of Water Works and roads at Ujjain and for installing a Water Works at Beavra are also receiving the earnest attention of the Government.

The Hon'ble Minister is leaving on tour today for Morena where he would personally inspect the working of Water Works and Electric Power House At Lashkar, he will inspect the Jail where some difficulty is being experienced and will also look into the grievances of the employees of Lashkar Municipaliy.

City Communist Externed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inspector Desai of the Labour Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. arrested yesterday Sobrata Sen Gupta alleged to be an active member of the Communist Party, at Raj Bhuvan, Khetwadi

Sen Gupta was later served with an externment order under the Public Security Measures Act.

DR. ANUP SINGH EN ROUTE TO INDIA

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPA): Dr. Anup Singh, for several years editor of the magazine, "Voice of India", published in the United States and recently chief press officer of the Indian Embassy, left today en route to India via Cairo where he will visit Dr. Syud Hussain his former colleague in his independence activity in the United States. Hussain is Ambassador to Egypt.

Singh said that he would proceed to Bombay, arriving there in the first week of August, and thence to New Delhi. He said he planned to remain in India for about one year and work on a book He will correspond also for United States newspapers and magazines.

India Baffles Conan Doyle's Son

"I AM UNABLE TO GRASP ITS SPIRITUAL CONTENT" HE ADMITS: EMPHASISES NEED FOR COUNTRY'S UNITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Dennis Conan Doyle, the son of Sir A. Conan Doyle the creator of Sherlock Holmes, told Bombay newspapermen today that India "has vast spiritual reserves waiting to be tapped."

On his way home after five months of simultaneous economic and spiritual investigation in India the eldest son of the world famous detective writer and "medium" confessed that while he had found very nearly the key to India's political problems, he was still baffled by the spiritual challenge of this "strange" country.

UNITY, INDIA'S NEED

"Until absolute unity is achieved any efforts at national reconstruction will be transitory" said Mr. Doyle a member of the British Conservative Party and a believer in the "need for Mr. Churchill's leadership". But he had not yet succeeded in grasping the "spiritual content" of India, he asserted, describing as a difficult task the analysis of the "spiritual reserve of India, still guarded jealously by a few."

Young Doyle who ardently believes that his late father still sends him "remarkable" messages from beyond the frontiers of Death the last communications having reached him just before he left England, said his sojourn in India had convinced him that India "nas proof of the power of the mind over physical body." "Behind the Yoga phenomenon there is something greater—vast reserves of the spirit you have yet to chart and tap. I am anxious to find them" he said.

CONTACT WITH THE FATHER

Mr. Doyle was asked about his reported conversation with his dead father. He explained that he did not and could not directly communicate with Sir A. Doyle who in his own life laid claims to similar messages from his forgotten ancestors. The messages to the son reached him indirectly from outside sources as if they were 'relayed" by some wireless station. "They are so practical and helped me immensely in my problems" Mr. Doyle said. "They were authentic and this was again and again demonstrated by the fact that the communication always referred to some secret known only to me and my family. Whenever something important happens to me my father contacts me but I get the messages only in times of real need."

Mr. Doyle referred to a message he received just before he selected a racing car for his use. He was once on the point of choosing a car of red colour out of two, one was blue. A day prior to his deal, he received a call from his father: "Do not choose the red one. It has some structural weaknesses." Later on his father's diagonsis was borne out.

NOVELISTS' PREDICTIONS

While alive Sir A. Doyle, his son pointed out, had predicted many things by sheer spiritual prowess. He had foretold the China-Japan conflict and many other major international events.

Saying that he had unshakable faith in "life after death", Mr Doyle explained that the world beyond was "something like our own." It was not different from the present standards of civilisation and any person who lived a normal honest life now could be sure of "enormous compensation in the next one." Asked to adduce proof of his belief, Mr. Doyle answered "there are certain things that baffle explanation."

He held there was no inherent contradiction between his "earthly" profession of economics and spiritualism There was no paradox in his seemingly contradictory jobs. "The other side helps us to understand this life."

Mr. Doyle stated that he had great confidence in the future of the British Conservative Party but denied that the Conservatives were more spiritually inclined that the Labourites. "They also believe in God, I admit but politics and spiritualism are different." he replied.

He saw no opposition between Conservatism and his work of spiritual investigation though he eagerly answered "Yes" to the question: "Are Communism and spiritualism inimical?"

Mr. Doyle denied that his travels in India had any connection with Conservative politics and protested against a suggestion he had come to this country on a political mission. He expressed surprise that Indians thought Mr. Churchill was India's "enemy."

Accompanied by his wife Georgia-born Princess Nina Mdivana Mr Doyle will leave Bombay on Sunday evening by a Transworld Aairlines plane for Paris.

He has planned to eturn to India in two to three months. "The next time I will devote more attention to spiritualism," said bison-hunting economist Mr. Doyle who is taking with him to England a Rs. 800 worth Mysore tonga, symbol of his multi-purpose mission to India.

Site For Sind Capital

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, July 9.

It is understood Malir Garden a suburb of Karachi about 12 miles has been selected as the future capital of Sind in view of Karachi being handed over to the Centre as the capital of Pakistan Dominion.

It may be recalled one of the clauses in the resolution passed by the Sind Assehmbly League Party agreeing to hand over possession of Karachi to the Centre was that Pakistan should restrict its demand of land surrounded by Karachi upto Drigh Road only. But it appears that Pakistan may not agree to that clause and consequently Sind Government s choice will depend on the finai decision of Pakistan.

INDO-PAKISTAN COAL AGREEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, (By Mail): India is to supply Pakistan 170,000 tons of coal every month, according to recent agreement between the two countries.

India has further agreed to supply 13,000 tons of Coal more per month if additional transport facilities are available.

To arrange for the speedy supply of this coal Mr. Nasrullah, the Pakistan Coal Commissioner, has now flown to Calcutta.

KHUHRO GOING TO PRIVY COUNCIL?

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI (By Mail): The Special Courts of Enquiry against the ex-Premier of Sind Mr. M. A. Khuhro is now proceeding here day by day and startling revelations as to how the administration of the province was run are coming to light one by one.

It is learnt, Mr Khuhro intends going to the Privy Council against the order of the Special Court holding the present Court of Enquiry and the Ordinance promulgated in this respect by the Sind Governor, valid.

t will be recalled, once Mr. Khuhro and his Chief Defence Counsel Sir Iqbal Ahmed expressed during the proceedings that they will think of withdrawing from this enquiry if the prosecution continued to obstruct by not producing the necessary papers.

Fixation Of Standard Grades For Castor Oil

NEW DELHI, July 10 (A P.I.): With a view to finalising specifications for standard grades of castor oil a conference of the interests concerned has been convened by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection zMinistry of Agriculture at Bombay on July 12. Mr. S. Basu, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, will preside.

It is felt that fixation of standard grades for castor oil will go a long way in developing the internal and export trade in this oil.

Important millers and shippers of castor oil in the country are expected to attend the Conference.

Socialist Party Reviews Hyderabad Situation

NAGPUR, July 9 (API).—The Hyderabad Action Committee of the Socialist Party met here on July 4 to review the situation in Hyderabad State in the light of reports received from members of the Socialist Party within Hyderabad State.

After the meeting Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali visited the Chanda side of the Hyderabad-Berar border and held consultations with some State Congress workers. Later the same day she left for Puri via Calcutta by air.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Socialist Party also held a two-day meeting here and heard the views of the Socialist representatives from Delhi, Bombay and Maharashtra. The Committee then formulated its recommendations which will be placed before the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party meeting in Calcutta during the last week of July along with the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federa-

J. J. Singh On India And Hyderabad

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPA(. "The New York Herald Tribune" today carried in its letters to the editor column the fourth piece of correspondence about India and Hyderabad in the past few days.

This letter, written by J. J. Singh who is President of the India League of America, contended that the root of the trouble was not the "terms of accession," but the basic reforms with Hyderabad itself—between "the haves and have-nots, between the privileged and democracy."

Wrote Singh. "The struggle in Hyderabad is not new. It did not start yesterday nor on August 15. . . . For more than a decade, a well?sustained and large-scale struggle has been going on in almost all princely states. The struggle was between the subjects of the princes and the autocratic and undemocratic and medievel system of rule by the princes.

". . . New that the British are gone from India and democratic institutions are being introduced ever) day in other princely states, the 'have-nots' in Hyderabad are feeling restive and demand popularly elected legislative bodies be created.

". . .T That is the basic fundamental issue. I am certain if Hyderabad's Nizam were to introduce popular reforms and have adult sufferage, the strained relations between the Indian Government and the Nizam of Hyderabad would most likely disappear."

Democrats To Nominate Truman At Convention

WASHINGTON, July 10 (Reuter): Supporters of the movement to "conscript" General Dwight D. Eisenhower as Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party at November's elections "threw in the towel" when the former American Chief of Staff announced his "final and complete" refusal to accept nomination.

They privately conceded that President Truman would be nominated at the Democratic Party's National Convention. opening Monday, to oppose Governor Thomas E Dewey, the Republican candidate

It was still expected that a diehard group of anti-Truman liberals would put in for nomination the name of the Progressive Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, but it was not thought it would evoke sufficient votes to prevent the nomination of President Truman on the first ballot

Supporters of President Truman's nomination confidently predicted General Eisenhower's name would not even be presented to the convention and that Mr. Truman would get an overwhelming majority on the first ballot.

General Eisennower announced his categorical and final opposition to nomination in a telegram to Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, who said he would comply "reluctantly" with his wish not to put forward his name.

Political observers, including democrats, privately admitted that this telegram constituted not only a death blow to the "Eisenhower-for-President movement but also to any chances the Democratic Party may have had of retaining the presidency of the United States.

Stalin Honoured

MOSCOW, July 9 (Reuter) General Stalin today received a medal to commemorate the eight hundredth anniversary of the city of Moscow.

The presentation was made by M.G.M. Popov, Chairman of he Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet.

H.M.I.S. Delhi (formerly H.M.S. Achilles) flies the Indian flag after being handed over to the Indian Navy after a ceremony at Chatham last Monday.

BAN ON R. S. S.

Deputation To Wait On Nehru To Ask For Withdrawal

RATLAM, July 9 (UPI): It is learnt that a deputation, on behalf of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh of India will shortly meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minester of India, and request him to withdrawn the ban on the RSS organization, assuring him that the organization would not do anything against the interests of the country.

Mr. Lekraj Gokhale and Mr. Dadabhai Panwar will be among the deputationists.

Avoid Spreading Exaggerated Reports

Lt. General Rajendra Singhji's Appeal To Pressmen

BEZWADA, July 10. (API): Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendra Sinhji, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, accompanied by Major General, A. A. Rudra, General Officer Commanding, Madras area, who arrived in Bezwada yesterday left for Madras 'en route' to Bangalore early this morning by a special military plane. They were seen off at the Gannavaram aerodrome by Brigadier Madhav Sinhji, Officer in charge of various military units in Bezwada and other high ranking officers.

Yesterday the G. O. C-in-Chief accompanied by other officers inspected military units stationed here and had talks with the officers on the spot on the various arrangements made for the comforts etc. of the soldiers.

In the course of a chat with pressmen last night Lt. Gen. Rajendra Sinhji reiterated his earlier statement that press reports of incidents on the Hyderabad-India border were exaggerated beyond all proportions and requested the press to co-operate with the military and police authorities in their task of instilling courage, thus keeping up the morale of the people in these areas. The commander was glad that the Kistna-Hyderabad border was peaceful for the last few days and assured the public that the soldiers of India would look after their interests.

Armed Dacoities On The Increase In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 10 (API): Armed dacoities are on the increase in Calcutta for the last few weeks. Two such cases were reported from Calcutta suburbs last night.

In one of them a gang of 10 men is stated to have raided a house in Matiabruz late last night and escaped with booty valued at Rs. 1,000 in cash and jewellery. One resident of the house was injured when the dacoities fired a few rounds while escaping. Three arrests have been made in this connection.

The other dacoity was reported from village Paharpur, about four miles from Calcutta.

In Central Calcutta yesterday afternoon, the Durwan and some staff of a pottery works while carrying 60,000 in a car from a bank for payment of monthly wages, were fired at by two gunmen. Fire was returned by the Durwan and the gunmen escaped No one was injured.

In yet another case yesterday, an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court travelling by taxi is alleged to have been robbed of Rs. 5,800. It is stated that he became senseless when a liquid was suddenly sprayed on him by a companion of the taxi driver, and when the Advocate later returned to consciousness he found himself lying near the river Hooghly, bankrupt of the cash he was carrying with him.

ASIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (Reuter): The Philippine Labour movement offered today to act as host for the proposed Asian Labour Congress, provisionally set to be held in China next year.

Senor Aurelio Inertas, President of the Phillippines Stevedores Union and Philippine Delegate to the international Labour office conference here said they would "be glad" to act as host should China be reluctant to hold the convention 'because of Communist disturbances and internal agitation' holding of the Congress was previously agreed upon during the I.L.O. conference at preliminary meetings between worker delegates representing China, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Persia and India.

"We disagree with the views of leftist delegates who without provocation, tried to ridicule the I.L.O. in the eyes of the world", Senor Roperto Cristobal, a Philippine delegate said.

Road Transport In Idian

Mr. Shannon On Need For Development

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The supreme importance of building roads in order to link together the many thousands of villages and thereby promote the progress and prosperity of the country in all walks of life was emphasised by Mr. I. A. T. Shannon, President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association and Vice-President of the Indian Roads Congress, speaking at the Annual Meeting of the Association at the Associated Cement Company's Board Room this evening. "The manifold post-war plans of re-construction", said Mr. Shannon "will fail in their objectives unless there is an adequate road system to enable their fruits to reach the large mass of the rural population.

No extension of railway and river services will provide the needed flow of commodities unless the railway stations and river stations are served by an adequate system of feeder roads." Mr. Shannon referred to the fact that for many years road development in this country had been stifled by lack of funds and there was little sign at present that sufficient funds were being provided for the construction of the 150,000 miles of village roads recommended by the Chief Engineers' Conference held in Nagpur in 1943.

"Here in the alleviation and improvement of the lot of the villager" Mr. Shannon said "is a matter which lay close to the heart of Mahatma Gandhi and what could be a finer memorial to him than the freeing of the villager from his isolation by the construction of a system of memorial village roads—Mahatma Gandhi Roads! With due deference I would ask the administrators of the great fund that is being formed to commemorate him to consider the suggestion that this fund, or a large proportion of it should be devoted to the welfare of the rural community through the construction of village roads."

Complimenting Government of India and particularly its energetic Roads Organisation for the attention they were giving to the country's National Highways, Mr. Shannon complained of the Government's failure to set up a Central Road Board—a powerful authority which would ensure that road development receives the attention that it requires at the highest levels.

He added that in every Province a strong Roads Department should be set up, staffed by Engineers who have specialised in this subject and who should be free from the ancillary work of Buildings and Irrigation.

He pointed out that recent proposals for nationalised services replacing private enterprise constituted a leap into the void, and he urged those provinces which had made up their minds to nationalise road transport to allow something of the spirit of competition as the best guarantee of good services and something of freedom from red-tape.

The report of the Association and the audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947 were adopted and passed. The new Council for the year was also elected.

Later, the Council elected Mr. M. N. Dalal and Mr. E. A. Nadirshah as President and Vice-President of the Association respectively for the year.

GOVT. CONCESSION TO REFUGEE CONTRACTORS

NEW DELHI, July 9 (API)—To assist the registered refugee contractors with limited capital to tender for works, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have requested the Central Public Works Department to break up larger contracts into small ones as far as practicable and give them to registered refugee contractors of class IV and V if their tenders are the lowest, says a press note.

This concession is subject to existing orders under which an individual contractor who has received one contract is not eligible to receive another in connection with the same work or estimate while the first one is still in force, and also if the sum of the contracts exceeds the power of acceptance of the officer concerned.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

STADIUM FOR CALCUTTA A CERTAINTY? AMBITIOUS SCHEME. DE MELLO ON BOMBAY PLAN. MUTUAL HELP. WHITHER B. P. O. A.? GOOD NEWS FOR STUDENTS. WEST INDIES DEBUT. FAIR TRIAL FOR ZONAL. LONG LIFE OR DEATH KNELL?

For a long time Calcutta has been thinking of building a big sports stadium similar to the one in Bombay. But for various reasons it has not materialised so far. Now that Dr. B. C. Roy, who was Chairman of the Stadium Committee has become the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. S. K. Gupta, President of the Indian Football Association, feels that the erection of the Stadium is a certainty.

It is really very surprising that such an urgent necessity has been delayed so long. There is no scarcity of suitable playing fields in Calcutta. The necessary funds for its construction are also available. The number of supporters of soccer alone is counted in lakhs.

AMBITIOUS SCHEME

Then why was it delayed? The military authorities who had the control of the play grounds near Fort William and the Police who had the authority to give contracts for the stands, conspired to neutralise all efforts to secure a suitable plot for it. The World War II came to halt all such schemes and plans. I hope nothing will come in the way of the sponsors now.

An ambitious scheme costing about fifty to seventy-five lakhs of rupees has been prepared. The Stadium will accommodate 75,000 spectators and games like footpall, hockey and athletics—but not cricket—will be staged there. In view of the uncontrollable nature of the Calcutta crowds, the sooner the stadium is built the better it will be for all games.

DE MELLO ON BOMBAY PLAN

Some time ago a few enthusiasts in Bombay—not satisfied with the existence of the White Elephant in the shape of the Brabourne Stadium—planned to build another. Barring cricket and hockey, it was to accommodate all games. But nothing solid seems to have emerged out of their blueprints.

I happened to meet Tony de Mello in Delhi, President of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association, a few days ago. He assured me that there was no earthly chance of building another stadium in this city. Even if the Government allotted a suitable plot—free of cost,—there is little likelihood of the money—a good few lakhs—ever coming forth. So why bother about the idle dream?

MUTUAL HELP

This does not mean that I am not in favour of having another stadium in Bombay. I would love it. But I am looking at it merely from the practical point of view. Besides can you rely on the efforts of people who run their sport on losses every year? Well that is the condition of the B. P. O. A. Let the Olympic rulers put their own house in order first and then talk glibly of translating big paper plans into solid structures.

Some people have been condemning my efforts to accommodate hockey at the Cooperage. They say that I am doing so out of spite. I cannot understand their reasoning. Is it wrong to save the W.I.F.A. and the B.P.H.A. one-half of their maintenance charges—just because it does not suit the books of the B.P.O.A.? Surely these bodies are not pledged to save the B.P.O.A., at the cost of their lives? Mutual help is necessary. I admit, but not to the point of suicide.

WHITHER B.P.O.A.?

The last annual report of the B.P.O.A. shows an excess of expenditure over income to the tune of Rs. 4,000. If the Olympians had taken full advantage of the boom period they could easily have enrolled a thousand members whose annual subscription would have covered any deficit engendered by the promotion of sport in this city and the province. But its Ordinary Membership on the roll is only 72!

The reason for restricting this membership is obvious. A large number of interested and active members is bound to upset the apple-cart of those who are ruling the roost today.

Dr. S. B. Setna has now followed the footsteps of J. R. D. Tata by giving up his Vice-Presidentship. Jal Pardiwalla has paid the penalty of forfeiture of his Joint Secretaryship on account of his daring to explode the N.C.F.I. Caucus. Is this the way to strengthen the Association?

GOOD NEWS FOR STUDENTS

The student community of Bombay will be delighted to hear that their University has at last decided to take part in almost all the Inter-Varsity Competitions. I fail to understand however why hockey has been excluded from the list. This game in which India holds the World Championship deserves more encouragement than any other branch of sport. Besides Bombay is well advanced in this game and has every chance of winning the championship. I hope the University authorities would reconsider the matter and rectify this serious omission.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It is sure to pave the way for our speedy progress in all games.

WEST INDIES DEBUT

The itinerary of the West Indies Cricket team has been revised again. It is gratifying to note that more associations are now prepared to entertain the visitors. The new programme is therefore more comprehensive than the previous ones. Bombay will have one more fixture—against Indian Universities XI—provided the Inter-Varsity Board agrees to pay the expenses of their team. I hope the consent will be readily given. This will be the tourists first match in this country—on October 19 and 20, and the engagement will suit both nicely.

FAIR TRIAL FOR ZONAL

I am exceedingly pleased to learn that the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the C.C.I. have mutually agreed to shoulder the financial burden, if any, of the Zonal Tournament and the competition will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium between November 15 and November 29. What I am most happy about is that it will have a fair trial as it will be held in its proper season—during those days when the Pentangular used to occupy the stage. It will also have a free and unobstructed run enabling players from all parts of the country to participate in it. It has been arranged that the visitors from West Indies would tour Pakistan during this period.

LONG LIFE OR DEATH-KNELL?

It is now up to the cricket fans of Bombay to show their love for this game in unmistakable terms. The cream of Indian Cricket will be assembled here to exhibit their talents. And the teams will be well-matched on the Zonal basis. We shall soon become partisans for our own Zone, if we take sufficient interest in the doings of our representatives. For that case it will not take the Zonal long to become as popular as the old Carnival.

If on the other hand, our cricket-lovers still persist in boycotting it it will only sound the death-knell of cricket in the province, because without a big representative tournament or two to encourage our players, no game can prosper or flourish.

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From Slavery To Freedom

BY ERIKA MANN

Freedom is not an ordinary thing. It is complex, alive something that human effort must nurture and sustain against the manifold ills of time and error.

The exiled wanderers of the world —Christians persecuted for being Christians, Jews for being eJsws, young for being young and old for being old—they know the living feel of freedom. They know its frail-ties in the agony of their remembrances. They know its reality in the depth of their need to possess it. They know its strength in the urgency of their

At a time in the world's history when the threat of guns is bestenching air still scorched by the weapons so recently put away, thousands of men and women uprooted by Nazi tyranny are celebtating "Im an American Day." They are the wanderers from the ghettoes, the ruins. the hiding places of the world who at last have found haven on American shores. They are the men and women who have known the darkness of time and the corruption of civilization.

They, too, are the little ones denied their heritage of love and laughter, the children who have never had a childhood. Sixteen-months-old Hershali has a vocabulary of ten words; one of these words is 'lage' the German term for the place where he was born.—A D.P. camp.

They come to this country penniless, alone, usually under the corporate affidavit of a welfare agency, to start new lives in America. To them, United service for new Americans, the largest welfare agency serving immigrants in this country, offers guidance, emotional sustenance and financial support until they can find their roots in American soil and become a contributing part of American society.

How ready they are to give of themselves to America! Two weeks after his arrival, Lew Aronson, the noted European cellist, began to compose an American suite. 'I dedicateit," he said, 'to the people of my new country."

Citizens Of Democracy

With the young of America, born to the glorious tradition of freedom, who, having reached their 21st birthday, are about to partake in this land's responsibilities, the weary wanderers are becoming citizens of democracy in the brotherhood of freedom.

It is not so wild a dream in our small world, this brotherhood. Man has done so much his mortal hands and heart and head. He has conquered the air and the earth and the sea. He has compressed the world into a metal box with a piece of wire attached and has spoken acrosss it. He has zoned the waters into geographical areas and has flown across them. He has made stockings out of coal, rubber out of potatoes, life-giving penicillin out of green mold. He knows the ways of the sun and the stars, the moon and the tides. Surely, he can also know brotherhood.

In the new world to which the new Americans have come to rebuild broken lives, they have found the wonderful promise of brotherhood. Strangers in a strange land, they have been received, welcomed, offered understanding and warmth and respect for their living dignity.

Mr. Berkenwald, who survived four concentration camps, broke down and cried when he was given a key to a private room at the united service reception shelter. Mrs. Karfiol, age 66, "never thought I'd live to see the day," she ran her hand tenderly over the shelter's clean bed sheets.

To the new world, the newcomers are both a living reminder of the tragic errors of the past and a breath of hope for the future. Their brooken lives are daily memorandums of war's fine contempt for human values. Their welcome in America is a daily testimonial to the civilized values waging ceaseless battle against hatred and bigotry and aggression. A nation that welcomes to its shores the people whom bondage failed to enslave has the strength with which to resist the narrow-minded nationalisms and growing hostilities of today's uncertain world.

New Americans and old speak a common tongue. It is the simple language of aspiring humanity. In its hope, the newcomer sinks his roots. In its light, he loses his outsideness In its breadth, he feels at home.

Hope Of Survival

The exiled peoples of the world come to America with a deep and conscious gratitude for the chance to live in democracy. From the moment of their arrival, they are eager to become Americans. Tired, often worried, frequently gray-haired, they flock to the schools after a hard day's work to spell out "cat", "mat", "rat", to grapple with the complexities of the American Th, the seeming impossibilities of the confusing V and W.

They love America with a fervour that is almost beyond the imagination of the native born. For them, America is all the little things the native American so blithely takes for granted—the freedom to laugh, to work, to think, to live in a home and bring up children and to teach those children the shining wonders of life in a democracy.

It is the story of Alfred Kohn who, two months after his arrival from Shanghai, became golden gloves champion in New York. It is the story of 18-year-old Gertrude Blinder, who has changed her vocation from digging graves to selling perfumes.

Loyalty to the ideals of freedom and human worth have brought together in America peoples of every race and creed and culture. Thousands more are waiting in the world's occupation zones for their passport to freedom.

From the time of this country's beginnings, the blending of differences has given it strength and stature and richness. The newcomers today are pledging their allegiance to America. With humility and gratitude, they offer up their hopes, their faith, and their dreams of liberty to their new country. Out of such offerings is America's vigour renewed.

★

THIS "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" MESSAGE IS BY GERKA, MANN, DAUGHTER OF THE MAN-BORN AUTHORESS ERIWORLD-RENOWNED NOVELIST THOMAS MANN, SHE MET ALL NAZI SPECIFICATIONS AS AN "ARYAN"—BUT ONE: SHE HATED WITH ALL HER STRENGTH THE THINGS FOR WHICH THE NAZIS STOOD. SHE HAS SPENT THE YEARS SINCE SHE LEFT GERMANY IN CAUTIONING THE REST OF THE WORLD TO WATCH ZEALOUSLY OVER ITS FREEDOMS. HER BOOKS INCLUDE "ESCAPE TO LIFE," "THE OTHER GERMANY" AND "THE LIGHTS GO DOWN".

★

The Piccadilly Underground Station (London)

White Koalas

The Koala Is A Lovable Little Fellow Found Only In Australia.

By C. M. Smith
Photo Jack Band

EXCLUSIVE FOR B. C. W.

THREE koalas now at Taronga Park Zoo, Sydney, Australia, look as though they have been hiding in a flour barrel.

But the white won't brush off. The three are albinos, caught in mountain country 350 miles north of Sydney where they lived among other grey-furred, brown-eyed normal members of the species—Phascolarctus Cinereus.

They are the first white Koalas in captivity—additions to the long list of animals already known to be affected by albinism through lack of pigment. They join in a select society the other albino specimens at Taronga Park—a Veret monkey, an Australian wombat, an eagle, a magpie and a crow, several rabbits and an albino snake from Japan.

Like other albinos the koalas have pink eyes and poor sight. But the albinism does not affect their sturdiness, given average conditions, they are as vigorous as their normal companions.

The Taronga Park authorities hope to breed a continuing line of white koalas from the three—two females and one male. One five-year-old female will give birth to a youngster soon, and as koalas usually live from 15 to 20 years, there may be more to follow.

The koala is usually called the Australian "native bear", but this is a misnomer. It is not a bear at all, but a marsupial, its nearest resemblance being to the sleepy Australian wombat.

Eucalyptus Leaf Diet

Koalas are found all over eastern Australia, from Victoria to Queensland. The usual adult length is about 30 inches, and the weight a little over 12 lb. It has a thickest body, broad, short muzzle and no tail.

Living almost entirely on eucalyptus leaves, it comes down from the trees at times in search of other vegetation, or to dig for certain roots. Its cheek pouches are its storehouse.

Koalas usually live in pairs, and only one young is produced at a time. There is an interval of two years between births.

Thre albino koalas—usually mis-called Australian native bears (they are mammals)—have ben found in the mountains of Northern New South Wales, and are now in Sydney's famous Taronga Park Zoo. The albinos have pink eyes and poor sight. The Zoo authorities hope to breed albinos from the three, two females and a male. Close-up study of of the albinos at Taronga Park.

The newly-born koala is not more than an inch or an inch and a half long. This tiny creature is help into the mother's pouch, where it attaches itself to one of the teats. As soon as the teat is taken into its mouth, the end becomes enlarged, preventing the baby (which is still too weak and helpless) from becoming detached. The milk is injected into the infant koala's mouth by voluntary contraction of the mother's muscles.

The actual time of gestation is about six weeks, but it is some seven months before the baby is able to leave the pouch to ride on its mother's back. It leaves off this easy transportation when it is able to care for itself.

Narrow Escape

The koala species had a narrow escape from extermination about 70 years ago, when a virulent epidemic of virus-borne disease killed off large numbers in the south-eastern sector of the Australian continent.

The island State of Tasmania was denuded of its koalas, but a stronger strain emerged in Victoria, with a resistance which enabled them to survive.

In the fight against their invisible enemy, the koalas migrated northwards in a mass, and invaded the sub-tropical State of Queensland, where they now appear to be thriving.

Koalas are not easy to rear in captivity, and are fastidious about the type of gum (eucalypt) leaves they will eat. To keep collections of these little animals healthy and contented, wide areas of bushland nave to be traversed to get enough of the right type of leaf.

Only about 10 species of leaves are eaten (Australia has about 500 varieties of eucalypts), and koalas from Victoria have different tastes in gum tips from those in New South Wales, while the same variation occurs with the Queensland-bred koala.

The explanation is that eucalyptus leaves carry widely divergent natural oils, which the koalas are quick to select for their needs according to the region in which they are living.

Brushes Without Bristles!

Plastics And Nylons Transform An Old Industry

By Michael Grant

THE brushmaker of old would rub his eyes in astonishment if he came back and saw today's brushes which are products of both the brushmaking and chemical industries. A brush without bristles sounds as fantastic as a carriage without wheels. Yet in many brushes to-day plastics have taken the place of bristles.

The latest bristle-less bath-brushes made in Britain, with their plastic hollow tubes, not only rub but also suck the skin, and have a very stimulating effect on the body. These plastic suction tubes are impervious to water and have a much longer life than bristles. One manufacturer has further improved this new development, making a half-brush carrying three nylon "bristles in every tubular plastic "bristle", so that the scalp benefits by the double action of suction and massage.

Britain's brush manufacturing industry, old in skill and experience, but vigorous in the presentation of new designs and the use of new materials, is at present exporting 20,000,000 brushes a year to 60 countries, compared with half as many before World War II

For many centuries Britain held a virtual monopoly in European brushmaking but exports developed slowly because of cautious views long held about personal hygiene. Medieval monks took one bath a year and only exceeded this ration under the doctor's strict orders. The first brushes exported by Britain (in the 16th century) were specially made to appeal to women.

Immoral And Effeminate!

Even the use of these by women was sometimes suspect, for when Francis Joseph, the Austrian Emperor, married a Bavarian princess in the middle of the 19th century, and the young bride ordered a bathroom to be built in the Palace of Schonbrunn the Emperor's sister expressed grave doubts about her morality. The use of a tooth-brush was regarded as unmanly even in some quarters in England during the first decade of the 19th century, when an eccentric north-of-England squire pursued his sons with a horse-whip on discovering such evidence of degeneracy in their luggage.

Though the world's first tooth-brush was made in London in 1780 it is only in comparatively recent years that its use has become anything like universal. To-day manufacturers in Britain produce tooth-brushes at an annual rate of roughly 40,000,000, of which a considerable number are exported. The big increase in the world consumption of tooth-brushes is partly due to reductions in price made possible by the use of plastics, and new manufacturing methods developed in Britain.

After 1855 when Alexander Parkes, the English chemist, discovered celluloid, tooth-brushes of good finish could be sold cheap. Later designers in Britain evolved fast and completely automatic drilling, filling and trimming machinery capable of turning out rst-class tooth-brushes by the million.

M. P's Invention

In addition to tooth-brushes of the usual pattern and modern nylon tooth-brushes with short and long heads, there is the rotating tooth-brush. Its inventor, a member of Britain's House of Commons, has told the Press that when he was 15 a dentist told him, "you cannot keep your teeth much longer, they are too bad." As a result he invented the rotating brush, and now at 60 has not yet lost one tooth. This brush, which has a bent stem and seven sets of bristles may now be produced commercially.

Industrialists are more interested in another new development—the rotary brush to take the crustoff a casting, to polish the fuselage of an aircraft, or to give the final finish to a press tool. Some of these new brushes are capable of doing their work at several thousand revolutions a minute. World demand for these rotary brushes is enormous. There is also a big demand overseas for the rubber-cushion hairbrushes of bristle, nylon or wire which are made in Britain. They are not of absolutely new design, but their manufacture was suspended during the war and now they have to some extent the effect of a novelty.

The galaxy of new inventions has not diminished the demand for the hand-drawn bristle brushes which made Britain so famous as a brushmaking country. Few people realise the organisation and skill which go into the selection of the bristles of a brush. London is the centre of the world bristle trade, and brush-makers in Britain have near at hand the most suitable bristles for their various brushes.

Precious Raw Material

The "filling" of a scrubbing brush must be a blend of fibres from Mexico and India; bristle from North China is wanted for a varnish brush hair from the tail of a Russian kolinsky makes the brush for an artist. This kolinsky hair, in the state in which the brushmaker uses it, is literally as dear as gold; while hair from Turkish badgers, for shaving brushes which caress the face, may cost upwards of £30 (Rs. 397-8) a pound. Men not so keen to caress their faces every morning can use brushes made of cheaper material. For owners of stiff beards, for example, or for those who like to "scrub" with their brush, a pure hog bristle brush is the most suitable.

Spaking of shaving brushes, it may be of some interest to mention a serious outbreak of anthrax, a virulent disease, among men in London some years before World War II. It was traced to the use of Japanese shaving brushes with unsterilised bristle No such thing can happen to users of brushes made in Britain. Most brushmakers in Britain have their own sterilisation plant. Moreover, the new synthetic bristles are immune from attack by fungus and bacteria, and can easily be sterilised at home.

Mention should be made of the big range of new medical brushes made in Britain, and many other kinds such as twisted-wire bottle brushes; there are, however, too many special types of brushed designed for personal, domestic, industrial, agricultural and other uses to be listed in one article. Continuous progress by the scientific research organisation of Britains brushmakers is resulting in the production of new types, and the work of this organisation is the best guarantee that British brushes will be increasingly suitable for the uses for which they are needed and that tney will preserve their utility and attraction during a long life

Radio Heating For Industrial Needs

By Austin Phillips

Let us imagine a household gadget glueing an awkward splinter or reducing a tough piece of meat to near-butter consistency in a few minutes, or drying out a wet heavy overcoat or sodden shoes in a matter of seconds. Few people will today admit the possibility or owning such a boon.

The fact is that it will take a good number of years before equipment of this type can form a part of our modern homes. But in the British industry where problems like these are cropping up by the hundreds, it is an everyday event to employ an amazing invention permitting just such "miracles" Of course in factory practice the ordinary household problems assume different dimension.

Elimination Of Moisture

It is obvious that the tremendous output of many goods now regarded as industrial staples could not be achieved unless there were developed short-cut methods for bonding materials or eliminating moisture by heat

These methods do exist and find a very extensive application in British industry under the term high-frequency heating.

The basic idea of high-frequency heating is to generate heat rapidly at any particular point inside the substance to be treated, and thus avoid the usual wasteful method of permitting the heat to approach that point by laborious progress from the outside.

Alike Transmission

The periodicity of the current employed is normally very high, and is identical with radio frequency currents ranging between 500,000 and 200,000,000 alterations per second. For this reason this type of heating is often known as radio heating. The current is createl by a radio valve generator in a manner generally similar to that employed in radio transmission.

The great importance of this method during the war need not be emphasised here. In the past few years radio heating apparatus has been evolved in Britain to suit various industrial needs and is now successfully called upon to do complicated jobs.

The most widely known methods of use are perhaps, those employed in bonding plywood and other laminated materials used for the building of aircraft, boats, furniture, propellers, fan-blades, gear-wheels etc. The alliance of thin layers of wood interleaved with resin and subjected to pressure and penetrating high-frequency heat produces one of the most durable and versatile materials known to modern wood technology.

Another extremely interesting application developed in Britain is the production of laminated asbestos boards. Asbestos, by its nature heat-resisting, yields to high-frequency heat, which renders it pliable for making panels, friction linings and resin-boned materials.

Where It Helps Most

The dehydration of chemicals, food and vegitable matter is, of course, another big field for radio heating. Carpets, felt and other thick materials can be dried in minutes. Vast quantities of grain can be dried in a short time and thus saved from possible rot. In ceramics, especially in the production of refractory bricks, radio heating treatment is most advantageous.

High-frequency heating is of inestimable value in the chemical industry. Where the bulk of the water in a solution has to be reduced without raising the temperature the heat can be applied while the liquid is under low pressure. Under such conditions water can he boiled' with ice floating in it.

An entirely separate field is induction heating, which is applied to metallic conductor materials, such as steel. High-frequency heating can thoroughly and speedily melt metals, and there is no dust, dirt or fumes.

The end is by no means in sight in discovering which industries can profitably use high-frequency heating for speeding up and improving their work; nor are we at anything but the beginning of the development of the seemingly endless opportunities offered by one of the most fascinating and promising technical developments of recent years

A POTENTIAL TROUBLE SPOT

This is one of the border outposts between Sholapur and Hyderabad. Strong security measures are now being taken by the Government of India to prevent the incursion of Razakars.

Homage To Gandhiji

"BAPU" edited by Mr. Minu Desai, printed at "Sanj Vartaman" Press, Published by Messrs. N. M. Thakkar and Co., Princess Street, Bombay; priced at Re. 1-8.

"BAPU" is a booklet of verses in Gujerati of 42 pages, with a beautfully designed frontispiece, in which Mr. Minu Desai, a versatile Parsi journalist, and poet give vent to his poignant grief at the sad demise of Mahatma. In his 48 couplets with 12 illustrations each bearing on a stanza depicting the lifework of the Saint of Sabarmati, the author bewails the tragedy, the pangs of a heart almost broken by the greatest tragedy of our times, and testified to the "angelic life" led by him, the life of a veritable Buddha or a Jesus Christ.

A. K.

Cinevoice Annual

"CINEVOICE" Anniversary Number—Himalaya Publications, Ltd., Cama Oriental Institute, 136 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

The city's youngest entrant into film journalism has come out with a bumper anniversary issue which is alike a delight to handle and a pleasure to persue. There is a short story by Dewan Sharar and articles on subjects like the place of the film in social education", "morality and films" and "pictures for juveniles". Produced throughout on art paper interspersed with coloured and black-and-white pictures and all the usual spicy reading matter, there is enough in the special number to while away an enjoyable hour.

Harin—And Life

LIFE AND MYSELF, by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Naland, Publications, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay. Rs. 6/12.

The title of this book is an unconscious summing-up of its author. Life and Harin are verily two different things and his closest friends cannot foresee at any given moment what life will do to Harin next—or Harin to life!

He is perhaps the most gifted in a gifted family. Son of the great Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, he is a better poet than his sister Sarojini Naidu and as true a revolutionary as his brother Virendranath, who died an exile abroad. And yet poetry and revolution are only a part of Harin's life.

He is also a consummate actor and yet one of the most unassuming persons I have ever come across. He is a sybarite and a mystic rolled in one. He is a worshipper of Eros and Bacchus and yet he spent many years of his life in Shri Aurobindo's Ashram at Pondicherry. Even now when he has his being in the tinsel atmosphere of the silver screen, he goes in spiritual ecstasies while talking of Aurobindo or Raman Maharshi. He sometimes gives the impression of having seen the god-head and yet deliberately turned his face away from it!

It has been always a pleasure to talk with Harin—when he is in the mood for talking—and it is a pleasure to read this book too. For he writes as he talks, informally, informatively—and yet with an eye for effect. He begins his book with his earliest recollections. He was naturally a precocious boy and his perceptions even in early childhood were vividly clear. He has brought down his story to the twenties when he returned home from his sojourn in Europe following the inauguration of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.

Life And Myself is no doubt a personal narrative. But it is written in an impersonal manner. Every now and then Harin seems to stop and say: "Look what life has done to me. He is never conscious of himself doing anything to life—except perhaps attuning himself to its triumphs and failures, or rather twists and turns, for Harin does not seem to care much for worldly success. He is more earnest about being than becoming. "I look upon life," he writes, as an experiment for which I am not responsible!

This is one of the most uninhibited autobiographies I have read. However it is not meant to be a 'shilling shocker' or a cheap confession. Harin talks of his escapades and ardours, romances and scandals, as if they were the most natural things—passing samples of what life had done to him. He writes of his sexual awakening, of the first kiss, of the intimacy with a woman, of his initiation "into one of the most attractive and colourful mysteries of the devil—drink,"—as if all these things happened to him alone. They were a strange discovery to him then and appear so even now through experienced eyes. Harin seems to ech o in his life the maxim of Oscar Wilde. "The quickest way to triumph over temptation is to give way to it'.

The most important thing in a poet's life is not what he does—or what life does to him—but what he feels. The inner sensitivities are to him more important than external activities. Harin in spite of all aberrations has been a true poet if there was one—though latterly he has begun to treat poetry itself as an aberration! The main charm of the present book thus lies in its poetic reflections, in its mellowed recollection of adolescent incidents, and also in its wealth of character sketches. Harin vividly portrays his parents, his maid-servant Gagga and many others with whom he came in early contact. He has also the knack of describing an incident in a few words.

There are also a number of curious passages in this book which throw a flood of light on the personality of Harin himself. Listen to this:

> Then I said to Raji (a Telugu girl): "Why do you wear shoes? Take them off. I want to see your feet. They must be beautiful, your face is beautiful."
>
> Raji took off her shoes.
>
> Her feet were strong, but not beautiful. Besides, they were not too well looked after—I was disappointed. I knew for the first time then how much the feet of women mattered to me. They still do. They have always been a deciding factor in my love—affairs!

Psychologists may have an explanation for this pedal amour, but Harin has been too busy chasing his fancies to bother about it. Besides he is himself a psychic person and often sees pictures of the past float before the mind's eye. When he first went to London, he suddenly found that many places there were perfectly familiar to him. "Life, all life," he writes, is only a point in a spiral which returns again and again, each time, on a slightly higher level; and death is neither a break in life nor an extinction. It is only.

The spiral process of the end of things.

Fulfilled into beginning.

LIFE AND MYSELF is a sincere, sensitive book which will be warmly welcomed by a large circle of readers. It is to be hoped that its successor volume will be published soon.

—N. G. JOG.

A Kanarese Souvenir

"CONGRESSA RANNA MAHOTSAVA"—Congress Golden Jubilee, edited by Mr. Ranganath Diwakar and published by Mr. H. R. Mohare, Lokasikhsana Trust, Hubli. Price Rs. 10.

Here is a fairly sumptuous volume of 250 pages besides many more unnumbered pages of illustrations, well printed, neatly bound. The content of the volume, of course, is neither startling nor original, but certainly useful to Kannada readers. The volume gives a vast deal of material about the history of the Congress, and the personalities who have shaped India's destiny in general and of the Karnatak area in particular.

"KHADI VIDYA PRAVESHIKA" by Maganbhai P. Desai—Published by the Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 1-4-0 (1948).

This is the third edition of a handbook first published in 1940. Experiences gathered in the science of khadi, during the last several years have been embodied in this, the latest edition. It is really a "vade mecum", a real guide, for khadi workers.

"K".

It is a matter for gratification to note that the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh has been recognised as an educational institution by the Government of Bombay. The Central Government was approached with a silmilar request, and they advised that the different Provincial Governments should be contacted with directly for the purpose. This has been done, and the correspondence is still going one, and the decisions of the Provincial Governments in the matter are awaited.

A scheme for the formation of Children's Libraries in Bombay Province was discussed at a conference with the Premier (Our President), and the work of the Children's Library was entrusted to Shri R. P. Karve, curator of the Central Library, with whom the General Secretary is in constant touch. Unfortunately, owing to want of accommodation, it has not yet been possible to start the Library.

Another scheme was prepared for organising a Children's Own Town and Garden Exhibition. A strong Committee has been formed for the purpose, with Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, as Secretary of the Exhibition Committee. The Government of Bombay have promised a grant-in-aid of Rupees One Thousand for the initial expenses of the Exhibition. The Committee proposes to hold the Exhibition in next December when it is proposed also to arrange a big Children's Procession in Bombay.

An educational game,—the Auto-Education Box,—suggested by Rajratna Partaprai G. Mehta has been put on the market by the Balkan-ji-Bari. The General Secretary gave its demonstration at an Educational Officers' Conference held at Poona, and the Director of Public Instruction has recommended it for use in the Primary and Secondary Schools and Training Colleges. The Box has created a keen interest in the educational circles, and lots of orders are being received for its supply.

The Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (Akhil Hind Balak Sangh) invited Lady Mountbatten and Lady Pamela on June 16, at St. James Church. Her Excellency and Lady Pamela were received by children of the Bari, and were made to sit in a spacious shamiana for a while. Here they were introduced to the Bari Workers of the Province by Mr. R. Raman, Vice President. Later on they were entertained by a variety performance by Kashmiri Gate Balkan-ji-Bari Children. The show was presided over by Smt. Kamala Devi Chattopadhya. A Farewell address was also presented to her on the occassion on behalf of the Association to which she gave a suitable reply.

Lady Mountbatten (extreme right) visited the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari before her leaving India, and children arranged an interesting Variety Entertainment programme: Her photo taken on the occasion with (right to left) Shrimati Kamala Devi who presided, Shri R. Raman, Vice-President, Miss Rukmani Iyengar, Secretary, and Lady Pamela.

The Balkan-ji-Bari was a "wonderful idea" she said: "In the Balkan-ji-Bari you have a chance of organising your own education and entertainment, and of making happy friendship of your own age, as well as helping other boys and girls less fortunate than you yourselves to attain happiness also. To help each other is the first-step to helping your country, and this great land of India of which you are proud citizens, looks to you, her youth, to fit yourselves for the responsibilities that will become yours when you are older," she added. "Akhir men mery yeh ichha nai ke ap sab ko jeevan men sataita no—ja[illegible]tind". She concluded by speaking in Hindi.

The Kashmir Gati Balkan-ji-Bari repeated the variety show performance on the following day. It included many items of interest, and the show was staged entirely by the Bari members. The two functions were a great success and Her Excellency and her daughter in their letter of June 17, expressed great appreciation for it. Lady Mountbatten sent a cheque for Rs. 1,000 only to Shri B. G. Kher, President, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, on the eve of her departure, as donation to the Association in appreciation and recognition of its work for the welfare of children.

Every one is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

LITTLE BABY SHANTA SUJAN IN HER MODERN DRESS AND AGE OLD ATTIRE.

Let us talk it over —

For once, after a long time, the city Municipal authorities are to be congratulated upon their decision to make a new experiment.

There is nothing new about the experiment as such but for the fact that it will be quite novel for us. A municipal Primary school has been selected where the kids will be given a mid-day meal. It will consist of nutritive food like, milk, banana, sugar and calcium-fortified edibles. Statistics regarding the juvenile and recipients health during the whole year will be collected and then compared with health statistics from another school (in the same area) whose children will not enjoy such advantage. That the results will be startling is a foregone conclusion. One only hopes that our City Fathers won't be satisfied with just an experiment!

The practice of supplying a mid-day meal in schools is common in most of the advanced countries of the world. Without being guilty of exaggeration it might be said that the mid-day meal has come to be part of the educational programme of Primary Schools. Considering Bombay's claims to a place among the metropolitan cities of the world, particularly in matters of civic administration, it is surprising that her children should have been denied this facility uptil now

Our corporators have for too long been basking in the reflected glory of past achievements. They shall not now indulge in self-patting just because they have ventured to tinker with such a well-tried scheme. With the revenue and resources at their command, they must ensure its successful working on as wide a scale as possible before they expect the maize-and-atta-harassed mothers to be grateful to them.

★

The mothers can, however,find hope in the fact that the Municipal Schools Committee has asked its Secretary, the indefatigable Miss Kapila Khandwala, to go ahead with the mid-day-meal plan. She is a much travelled person and has studied at first hand the working of many educational institutions in different countries. Kapila Khandwala's latest visit abroad was to the Antipodes, where she attended along with Mitham Lam the Australian Women's Conference as a delegate from India She returned much impressed with the progress made by the people in education.

This island-continent of the Southern Hemisphere is still regarded as a colony with vast stretched of its land undeveloped and uninhabited. But the Australians' zeal for education is such that even in a far-removed place with a population of a few hundred and where it is not economical to maintain a school, instruction is imparted through correspondence courses! Surely this is something for our Governments to note, now that they have taken upon their shoulders the responsibility of free Primary Education. The resourceful Aussies have lots of other things too which we can copy with benefit.

A school meal cooked in hygienic surroundings and prepared with an eye on nutritive values has one great advantage. The meal will afford a healthy relaxation in the relations between the teacher and the pupil. They can keep aside for a while the classroom dignity and reserve and enjoy some moments of intimacy utterly lacking at present. A mere meal would bring about a happy change from the dry-as-dust atmosphere of our schools where the children spend the best part of their day! Besides, the teacher will have an interesting glimpse in child psychology as well.

—*Leela*

TANZEB

TAILORING SPECIALISTS

In Punjabi and European Dresses

DWARKADAS BLDG.,
Mangaldas Road,
Crawford Market Area.
BOMBAY—2

Happy Wife—New Version!

●

TAKE it from Adele Mara, the happy wife is the one who hasn't a cent to her name—or at least no more than an indulgent husband sees fit to hand over to her.

To all the ardent feminists over the world, this viewpoint undoubtedly will sound like a hollow echo from the benighted nineteenth century. But, strange as it may seem, its latest champion is young, pretty, and very, very modern. As a belle toiling for Republic Studios, Adele has done quite well for herself both as a highly promising starlet and as one of Hollywood's most publicized pin-up favourites. Just recently elevated to topliner status to team with John Carroll in "The Blue Lady", she's drawing down a weekly salary guaranteed to make at least ninety-eight per cent of all wage-earning males turn dark green with envy.

The Tug-Of-War

"But I'm an old-fashioned girl at heart," Adele confided on "The Blue Lady" set at Republic. "I realize there are some times when it is absolutely necessary for both husband and wife to work. But everybody's talking about the terribly high divorce rate nowadays, and it seems to me that one of the big reasons is this so-called emancipation of women. There is no real head of the family any more, and so husband and wife pull in opposite directions until they finally break apart under the strain. That's not for me. When I get married, it's going to be with the idea that the husband is the boss, and it will be up to him support me. There's nothing that hurts a man's pride more than to know that his wife doesn't need him to protect her from the cruel, cold world. It's even worse if she makes more than he does."

"I'm not sure that I'll give up acting whenever I do get married," she went on. "In fact, I doubt it. But I'll not keep a cent of my salary—except, of course, what the agent takes out. I haven't quite figured all the things I'll do with it except that I'll probably set up a trust fund for my parents to assure them a comfortable old age. If there is anything left over, there are always worthwhile causes and charities which need help."

A 'Calculated Risk'

Adele is well aware that the world is not exactly deficient in husbands who might crack the whip rather noisily if given absolute control over the family exchequer. "I know that my plan isn't foolproof," she admitted seriously. "It won't assure marital bliss all by itself. A girl still has to be very, very careful whom she's marrying if she agrees with my idea. Marriage becomes sort of a 'calculated risk,' to use a phrase the diplomats are so fond of these days. But if she's careful, she'll find a happiness better than anything that money can buy."

Reminded that many an ardent swain might fall all over himself to reassure the girl of his choice that a wifely contribution of a tidy little sum like, say, fifty thousand dollars a year, would not repress him in the least, Adele shook her head adamantly. "I wouldn't marry a man who felt that way. Either he'd just be fooling himself, or else he'd be a money grubber. Neither is the type for me."

Still single, Adele suffers from no dearth of suitors, but she hasn't settled on just which lucky fellow she's going to marry. Whether the chosen one has a sizeable bank account or not is no object, but she's positive that he'll be a guy she loves, trusts, and believes in.

"I'm really looking forward to my wedding day with a lot of anticipation," she averred. "For though my future may be a penniless one, it looks very bright to me!"

WOMEN'S PAGE

Mr. Sarla Bhargava who has been selected for training in the U.N.O. Secretariat.

ADVENTURE UNLIMITED!

FORT MCMURRAY, (Alberta):— The adventures of a pilot and three passengers were only starting when their seaplane crashed while taking off from the Athabasca River.

The plane turned upside down. Pilot Eddie Jones and the passengers, Herbert Graham and his daughter Dorothy and Bertha, scrambled out of the cabin. Thrown into the water, they clung to the plane's pontoons, which snapped off and were swept away by the swift current.

Straddling the floats and clinging tightly, the group "shot" three sets of swift rapids. After six hectic miles they were able to reach shore, and traveled 7 more miles on foot to a trappers' cabin. Another plane signted them and rescued them.

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Lady Rama Rao, wife of the Ambassador-Designate to the United States was given a farewell by the Bombay Mahila Samaj. She is seen here speaking on the occasion.

Bombay's Premier on art—Art as a department by itself—Establishment of new art schools—India's National Anthem—Perpetuation of the memory of celebrities.

The Government of Bombay has provided, as a part of its Post-war Educational Development Plan, a sum of about twenty-one lakh of rupees for art, music education and cultural activities in general. An encouraging announcement to this effect was made by the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his inaugural address to the Art Conference. This sum, added Mr. Kher, is hardly adequate and then be expressed the hope that it would be at least doubled in near future.

No Reference To School

The expenditure on art should be made according to a plan and in order of priorities to be fixed after careful consideration. The report of the Art Education Committee which was appointed by the Government in 1946 will be very useful in working out a plan of priorities. Mr. Kher made a reference to this report and said that the recommendations made therein have been considered by the relevant Boards and are now receiving the earnest consideration of the Government.

The recommendations with regard to the reorganisation, expansion and development of the Sir J. J. School of Art are such that they do not require to be referred to any Board. The Government could have acted upon them directly and promptly, especially when the report is unanimous, but so far it has not done so. One could not miss to notice, in Mr. Kher's address, the glaring omission of any reference whatsoever either to the School or to the far-reaching recommendations made by the Committee with respect to it.

The expansion of accommodation, increase in the clerical staff, reorganisation of the teaching staff including the abolition of the post of the Deputy Director on certain conditions, constitution of an Advisory Board, organisation of a central art library, expansion of the Reay Art Workshops, extension of the architectural section and transfer of the office of the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork to the art side after redistribution of inspection are the main features of the Committee's recommendations and the latter should, be implemented by the Government.

A Separate Department

The Government of Bombay is ahead of and has given the right lead to other provinces in the matter of the organisation of art as a department by itself. In 1929, the Sir J. J. School of Art was detached from the Educational Department and placed in charge of a separate Director, and since then it has gained much in strength, status and influence and continues to be a progressive institution.

A specialised subject like art should have the least cumbersome administrative machinery. The Committee has visualised art being created a separate department. In fact, it has been so since 1929 and it must be retained and developed as such. The transfer of the Office of the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork should be the initial stage towards its expension. The Sir J. J. School of Art needs reorganisation and development on the lines indicated by the Committee. It should, therefore, we assigned first priority for the purpose of expenditure which the Government proposes to incur on art.

New Art Schools

Higher art education should be made accessible to a larger number of gifted students throughout the Province of Bombay, and steps should be taken now to meet the demands for art which is anticipated to grow as a result of changing conditions. These were the considerations which prompted the Art Education Committee of Bombay to enunciate a general principle that every town of importance should have a school of art.

To begin with, the Committee has recommended the establishment of one school each at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar or Belgaum. New schools, whenever they are established, will place every year in the field, an increasing number of artists. If the conditions will continue in future as they are to-day, unemployment will be the fate of the several who will qualify themselves for art as a career.

Demand And Production

The production of artists should be balanced by a demand for them. The community must develop the capacity of absorbing artists. The prospects of securing work will be an inducement to the talented but reluctant students to seek admission to schools of art. The economics of art presupposes that the demand should take precedence over production and that the balance between the two should be carefully maintained.

It will be a tragedy if the market in which the demand for art is poor is overstocked with artists. At present the artist in India, however competent he be, does not find a niche for himself in the social organisation. The Committee has shown the way, which if accepted by the Government, will preclude the chances of artists being stranded in life.

As suggested by the Committee, the Government can employ artists for decorating public buildings with murals and help sculptors in getting the work of executing decorations in parks and gardens. The Government can, likewise, induce industrial and commercial concerns to absorb artists and designers and can encourage qualified artists to take to the teaching of art in schools. The Government should begin to implement the Committee's recommendations and, at the same time, should work out a plan for the establishment of new schools.

Regional Traditions

The system of higher art education has been outlined by the Committee; and the same is expected to be uniform throughout the Province. Conversely stated, the new schools of art will be required to conform to the officially accepted system of higher art education, and as such they will be similar to one another in the matter of equipment, method of training and examinations. Every school of art, irrespective of the system to which it is subjected, ought to show some points of distinction.

The three new schools will be located in the three different regions, and each of the latter has its own traditions of art and culture. Regional universities will, in all probability, approach the literary and cultural traditions in their respective spheres. They might not go closer to art. Schools of art, when located in the towns suggested by the Committee should, in a way, function as regional institutions. They should, however, not foster the spirit of narrow provincialism which is exhibited here and there, these days under the veneer of regionalism in culture.

It is gratifying to note that the Committee has not missed the importance of local conditions. In its conception of a school of art, it has included a museum essential to the teaching of art and also art workshops, and in connection with the curriculum of craft training, it has made a distinct reference to the local conditions. New schools should not be detached from the background of traditions. They should draw inspiration from the regional traditions while conforming to a uniform system of education. Museums to be attached to such schools must show the necessary relics of local art, architecture and craftwork in addition to the standard examples of classic art.

Craft And Design

The Committee has selected three towns for the purposes of the establishment of new schools. Moreover it has recommended the establishment of Drawing and Design classes with suitable workshops at the places which are noted for craftwork of any description or which promise to be important centres of new industries. There are likely to be a few additional towns which might need art schools. The Government should survey the requirements of such and other towns and consider the desirability of locating in them schools at least with the scope of the preparatory course.

Craft, according to the Committee's recommendations, is to be introduced as an integral part of art training in schools. It has also been assigned its legitimate place in higher art education. The Committee has fully appreciated the values of design to industry and has recommended the introduction of industrial design as a subject of specialised training. It has indicated the lines one which craft-training should be reorganised and the training in industrial design should be planned.

The Reay Art Workshops, attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art, have become the focus of attention of the committee in its approach to the subjects of craft and industrial design. The Committee has visualised the workshops emerging as a great design institution in which craftsmen, designers and apprentices sent up by industrial concerns are trained and in which researches in design are carried on by research-artists. The Reay Art Workshops have been indicated by it as a model of new art workshops.

Question Of Anthem

The Government of India has approved, as an interim arrangement, the practice of playing Tagore's "Jana Gana Mana" on all occasions when a National Anthem is required. The final decision with regard to the selection of an Anthem will be taken by the Dominion Parliament. The faulty approach made by the Government to the problem of the National Anthem has precipitated a controversy which is raging in Bengal, and the same is bound to be aggravated by the interim arrangement.

No reasons are known to have been assigned for the selection of Tagore's song as an interim arrangement. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had pointed cut in the Parliament in last March that the most important part of a National Anthem is its music. It will, therefore, be interesting to know in what respects "Jana Gana Mana" is found to have appropriate music or to be musically superior to "Vande Mataram". The popularity of the author or usage should not be the standard of selection or the criterion of the excellence of a song. The rival camps in Bengal do not appear to have any third choice; and the Government of India has, to all appearances, joined the Tagore Camps for the time being!

Honour To Celebrities

The Government of India has under consideration a proposal for the establishment of a National Trust to acquire, for the nation, buildings associated with the memory the country's heroes. An announcement to this effect was made by Dr. N. P. Chakravarty, Director-General of Archaeological Survey last month in Calcutta. To acquire, for the nation, buildings associated with the memory of celebrities will be one of the functions of the Trust and it should be discharged without distinction and without bias towards politics.

The recent past—the period of five to six centuries—was the second golden age of Indian arts and letters. Places—villages and towns—if not actual buildings will be found having association with some of the celebrities like music-masters, poets, scholars, statesmen etc., and all of them should be brought within the purview of the National Trust. Towns and villages, which might be discovered to be the birth-places or spheres of activities of ancient poets, dramatists, grammarians and other celebrities should, likewise, have memorials to them in some form. The Central Government in co-operation with the Provincial Governments and states should commence the work of perpetuating the memory of the celebrities of the past as early as possible It should not wait for the establishment of a National Trust.

Lava And Kusha

A Painting Of Kathakali Dance By Madhubhai Patel

THE REBIRTH OF HIROSHIMA

(Continued From Page 3)

ed copper teapot which at one time had weighed five pounds but was now as light as a feather because it had been burned out by the blast. I asked one of the priests why he and his colleagues were saving the relics. He said: "For future use."

My wife said: "But Shinto has been banned by the occupation authorities."

The priest replied: "It has only been divorced from the State. There is nothing to stop Japanese from Shinto worship as private individuals. We have hundreds of thousands of visits weekly. Our current contributions from private individuals are higher than we received before and during the war from the Government."

Lieut-General H.C.H. Robertson, C-in-C of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force in Japan, has appointed an engineering officer to advise the Hiroshima prefectual authorities on the rebuilding of their city, but the mushroom growth of flimsy Japanese houses has overgrown his plans.

Every now and then workmen around Hiroshima have made macabre discoveries of partly-interred bomb victims who were hastily buried for the sake of sanitation when there was no fuel left for cremation. Their skulls and skeletons have littered acres.

At the site of the centre of the explosion the children of Hiroshima have erected a large monument on which has been inscribed: "Erected by Hiroshima Children's Cultural Association in Memory of The Explosion and to Make the Event The Cornerstone of The Eternal World Peace."

Just opposite this memorial, and next door to the large cupola of the City building which provided a marker for the man who launched the atom bomb, an enterprising Japanese has set a bookshop. His sign reads "Bookseller Atom."

The parade of curious Allied visitors to Hiroshima has almost ended. They used to search the town for Kiyoshi Kikkawa, one of the most badly-burned of the atom victims. Kikkawa is still in Hiroshima, but now he haunts Hiroshima Station waiting for the old visitor to take off his shirt and show his keloids (atom burns) and state that his ambition is to visit New York, parade the streets shirtles and shame warmongers.

Yes, things are back to normal in Hiroshima but the souvenir traders have hoarded large stocks of fissioned objects to sell at a high price to the first tourist from Australia and Britain

Memoirs Of Vyshinsky

Soviet Deputy Foreign Commissar Andrei Vyshinsky, former State prosecutor at the Star-Chamber trials of Marshal Tukhachevsky and the Trotskyites, is writing his memoirs, according to Aftonbladet, important Stockholm daily.

Two volumes of the work will come out under the title, "Decadence of Western Democracies," and will be very critical of the U. S. A. and Great Britain, the newspaper reports, adding that Vyshinsky will limit himself to memoirs of his diplomatic career.

This, in particular, means that he will skip his not-very-savory role in the trials of Zinoviev, Radek, General Yakir and others—during which he also held the world's spotlight. Vyshinsky, a former Menshevik (or Socialist) turned Bolshevik, distinguished himself in his zeal to prosecute plotting generals and old Bolsheviks who sought to oppose Stalin, thus earning forgiveness for his own early non-conformism to Communist Doctrines.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Future Of Medical Education In Delhi

Mighty rivers take the line of least resistance. So do some of the Ministers. The case of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur could be cited to illustrate the point. After two years of hard work, at least by some of its members, the Bhore Committee produced a Report, which 'inter alia' made specific recommendations relating to postgraduate training facilities in medicine. The Committee made four recommendations, namely:—

a) An overseas training programme whereby a relatively large number of selected men and women doctors can be given opportunities to obtain intensive training under specialists in Western countries.

b) The establishment, in the first instance, of one large All-India Medical Institute for providing teaching and research facilities in all the major branches of professional education for health workers.

c) The provision, at a later date, of three or four similar institutes in other parts of this vast subcontinent, and

d) The expansion of existing departments for special subjects in provincial centres, with the help of the Central Government in order to enable these centres an All-India basis.

An overseas training programme has been functioning since 1946, and notwithstanding the recommendations of Dr. B. C. Roy's Committee on training overseas, selection has been in progress during the week to send nurses and medical graduates abroad for training.

MINORITY REPORT ACCEPTED

Apropos the All-India Medical Institute, the Government of the United India appointed a Committee with Dewan Bahadur Sir Laksmanaswamy Mudaliar as its Chairman in order to have detailed proposals, including the location for the institute. This Committee included Dr. Jivaraj Mehta as one of its Members. As a Member of the Committee, he appended a minute of dissent wherein he, along with Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, advised the Government that the development of provincial centres for postgraduate training and research must take precedence even over the establishment of the All-India Medical Institute.

As the Secretary for Health, Dr. Mehta persuaded the Government to accept the Minority Report of two members, including himself. The result of this decision is two-fold, namely the Plan for All-India Medical Institute is put in cold storage for some years. Secondly, an "Upgrading Committee' with Dewan Bahadur Sir Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar as its Chairman has been appointed to tour the country and make recommendations for increasing the postgraduate facilities in Provincial Medical Institutions. Dr. Jivaraj Mehta has gone to Baroda as its Dewan

The All-India Medical Institute has some bearing on Delhi Province. Delhi has had a University since Lord Reading's time but has had no medical college. Till recently, Lady Hardinge Medical College for women was affiliated to the Punjab University. There has been persistent demand for a medical college in Delhi.

Telephone Connection Scandals

Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, as the Education Member, assured Delhi in 1941 that Delhi would have a Medical College before he laid down the reins of his office. He made every possible effort to implement his undertaking. The whole scheme was worked out. His plan was to have a college for the Centrally Administered Areas plus Rajputana and other neighbouring States. War intervened. The States got busy with war effort. Sir Girja himself went away to the United States of America and the whole project was put on the self.

The Bhore Committee revived this project. It was anticipated that the All-India Medical Institute would function both as medical college for Delhi and Research Institute for the whole of India. Thanks to Dr. Jivraj Mehta this project has also been placed on the shelf.

DELHI'S STRONG CASE

The Health Minister Dr. Amrit Kaur likes to build from the top. She prefers to have postgraduate training to graduate training so far as Delhi is concerned. The partition of India, meanwhile, has changed the face of Medical education in Delhi and the Eastern Punjab. The Punjab Medical College was located at Lahore and has gone to Pakistan. The Eastern Punjab as a result of the partition has no first-rate medical college. Delhi never had a Medical College and Delhi students used to go to Lahore for their Medical education in the United India. The whole of Rajputana has no Medical College either. As against this, the United Provinces has Medical Colleges at Lucknow and Agra, and the Government of India has made a provision in the current budget for Rs. 40 lakhs to subsidise plans for medical colleges at Aligarh and Benares Hindu Universities.

It will be thus seen that the United Provinces shall have four Medical Colleges as against none in Delhi and Rajputana, and hardly any in the Eastern Punjab. How the "Up-grading Committee will assist these areas can only be explained by Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Amrit Kaur. The Medical students from these areas, it may be argued, may be sent to Aligarh or Agra for their medical training. If this contention were correct attitude, the litigants from the Punjab and Delhi could go to Lucknow or Allahabad High Court and there should be need for a High Court for the Punjab. In fact, there should be no need for four Universities in the United Provinces itself.

I may add that the Government of the United India had accepted in principle the scheme for the All-India Medical Institute and the Mudaliar Committee was appointed to recommend its site and the detailed cost. The Government which can spend Rs. two lakhs on buying curios and crores on foreign embassies could afford a few crores for a Medical College for Delhi. It is interesting that the Agriculture and Education Ministers have succeeded in creating Central Institutions, as recommended by their planners.

Thanks to Sardar Patel, the face of Indian States is completely changed. If there is a will and determination to start a Medical College at Delhi, the States of Rajputana and neighbouring State Unions could be tapped with greater case to make their financial contributions. Events, however, have shown that in the realm of health, Dr. Amrit Kaur's Ministry has neither the will nor determination.

The acceptance of the Minority Report by the Government is also interesting. It is wondered whether Dr. Kaur would also accept the Minority Recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Reforms Commitee. The Minority, it will be recalled, has opposed the setting up of a Corporation.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

Sardar Patel and the All-India Radio appear to be pulling in opposite directions. Notwithstanding his illness, Sardar Patel has been able to achieve what his predecessor regarded impossible. New Radio stations are now functioning from Patna Gauhati and Shillong. Nagpur is due to start functioning on July 15. Work is in progress to start Raipur, Ahmedabad and Bezwada stations within next few months

On the other end of the scale, the recorded music programme from New Delhi station has rapidly deteriorated. Often unknown and certainly uninteresting records are played to add to the midday boredom. Once in a week records are selected by request. The names of requestees often have rhyme. Alwar has suddenly boomed up as a centre of music lovers. There is however no serious effort made to conceal the imaginary and cooked up nature of these names. The Government pays a Royalty of Rs. 1,00,400 to the Phonographic Industry for playing these records. By selecting records of little known artists, the staff gives an indirect royalty to these "artists." No improvement is expected.

TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Delhi has a Telephone Advisory Committee. It was appointed to eradicate corruption amongst the Telephone employees. How far it has succeeded in achieving this objective is not yet known. On the principle of a Joint Stock Company, where shares are allotted to "promoters, directors and their friends," the members of the Committee dole out telephone connections to their friends and devotees. An Insurance agent is deemed to belong to essential service because he manages to push himself in photographs with Congress Big ones. A land agent is regarded a Congress leader because his uncle was a director of a local mill. This is not an isolated case. There are scores of cases, even these of the Members of the Legislature, who were unseated long ago but telephone connection continues in their names. One has only to study the telephone directory issued after sixteen months of its previous publication. The Committee has no rules to guide its members. Out of a huge waiting list, the Department places before the Committee a lits of lucky ones. It also indicates how many new connections could be opened. The Members of the Committee, thereafter decide which of these lucky ones should have a telephone. "Messrs. Ramcharan Das Tulsidas, Yes. Very important firm and should be given a telephone." "Mr. Pritam Singh, Oh no, he is not important at all and does not need a telephone." This is how the business is conducted at its meetings. The members have become a walking Directory of Delhi Province

The result is obvious. Top-ranking Press correspondents have been waiting for telephone connections for over eighteen months, while land orokers, insurance agents and retired professionals have been allotted telephone connections, thanks to the "charity begins at home" policy of some of the members of the Committee. This is not all. Some of these members ring up the District Manager of Telephones outside the meetings of the Committee and unduly use their influence in favour of their own favourites. How far these facts are known to the Communications Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and to his Secretary Mr. V. K. R. Menon is not known. The best thing they can however do is to smash this new "privilege" and abolish the Committee itself. It has not inspired any confidence amongst the public and has misapplied its utility.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR WITH RAJAJI

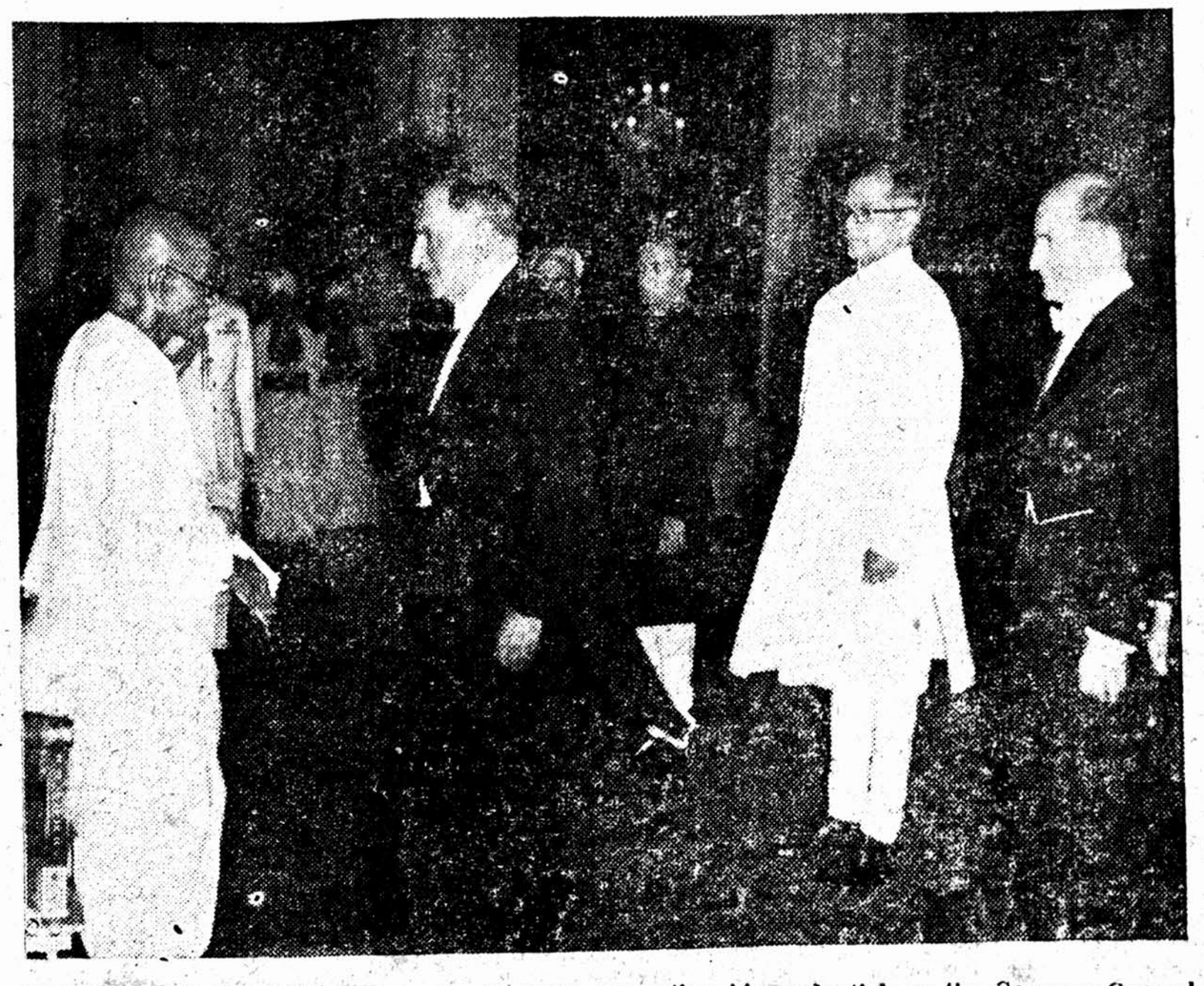

Photo shows the Turkish Ambassador in India presenting his credentials to the Governor-General at a ceremony held at the Government House, New Delhi, on July 6.

PATTER:

Good-Bye, Darling!

By Asude

The first two days of my arrival at Simla, the local residents proudly took me round the beauty spots,—the Secretariat Buildings, the General Post Office, Information and Broadcasting Bureau, and Felitti's Ball-room. I also saw the National Portrait Gallery,—running a couple of miles,—along the Mall. You find all the Masters there,—no, not Old Masters but the New Masters,—all your Pundits and Sardars, immortalized in distemper on gigantic billboards and decanting something or other of momentous import. You see the faces and read the sermons as you breathe in the mountain air, and reach home an elevated man.

Then I fell ill, but is another story already told. When I came round I made a startling discovery which seems to have been overlooked by everybody. I found that there were other things in the landscape besides the Secretariat and the Portrait-Gallery. There are hills here, real live hills all over the places. Tall hills and small hills rising tier by tier and reaching up to kiss the blue monsoon clouds coming down from the sky. And then there are trees,—straight spires of glory in mantles of deep emerald green shedding rain-drops into the dark cold vaults of the valleys below.

I mentioned all this to a few jolly fellows at the Cecil Hotel lounge, and it created just the effect I sought They bave on dazed look at me, and then forgot all about the round of tomato-juice they were on the point of ordering. In fact, they left the lounge with grim, set faces, apparently to see the hills and the trees. Somehow, we have never met in the lounge since, though I see them and they see, me,—always from a distance.

In Simla, you can tell the "ladies" from the men and women—by their wear. The Ladies' Best Wear in Simla is a two-piece "ensemble" —in two colours, vermillion and smoke. The vermillion is on the lips and the smoke is,—no, not on the lips, but on the eyes. Lipstick and goggles form the "ne plus ultra" of ladyhood, and it is all you need,—that is, if you wish to walk the Mall as a "lady" and not as a mere man or a woman. I have met a few women, too. But few, very few.

The vermil-smoke effect has its uses, of course. It acts as an effective mask on faces which improve in masks. At the same time, it has the drawback of marks, for it makes all faces look alike. I have seen a few unfortunate husbands with that "lost-cow" look on them round Scandal Point at the witching hour of 8 p. m. The wives were all there, —one wife to one husband. the only difficulty lay in the sorting-out,— or shall we be vulgar and say, in "spotting the lady".

Two professions seem to monopolize the stage in Simla, the legal and the dental. The streets overflow with learned lawyers, and they do not leave it to you to guess that they are learned lawyers,—for they have the White Label of the profession on their chests as they walk the streets. Bands, you know.

But you cannot consult a lawyer on the street, can you? You go to his Rooms, or chamber, or flat for it. But you can't,—in Simla,—not without a lot of the "Excelsior" stuff in you. For when you reach the spot mentioned to you, you don't find a room, or a chamber, or a flat,— but only a tree. And on the tree, you find the names of a dozen learned lawyers. Within a radius of hundreu yards there is not a shack or a shanty to welcome you. Just one tree and little boards with names on them. And on the top of the boards, a "wilderness of monkeys."

Talking of monkeys, I met a man on the street within a fortnight of my arrival who made three consecutive grimaces at me before I could give a suitable response. On the public thoroughfare, mark you. Three days later, I met the same man on the road again, and this time, he smiled at me. It is not enough to say that he smiled at me. He smiled at me in three different ways. But this time I caught him up and asked for an explanition for these dental gymnastics.

The answer was that they were just that,—"dental gymnastics". He had been having a new denture made by a local dentist and the latter had asked him to try the plate on in different twists and turns of the face. He was only doing that and nothing else. "But why on the road?" "Why NOT?" Why not, of course? If men and women can ply their "neem" stick on their teeth as they walk the streets of a morning in Free India, what price a few grins and grimaces on the same streets?

A week later, I met another man near the Bandstand reciting the whole of Mark Antony's speech aloud as he walked. This was too much and I wangled an immediate introduction. After a couple of lemon squashes, he revealed that he was out of a dental parlour, too, and the dentist had challanged him to test the "articulation" with any words he liked. So, he had started the good work at the bandstand where he could always count on an audience. "Why not?" Why not, undoubtedly.

I could understand all that. But I couldn't manage the "spitting." You see, there is a Municipal Notice very near to my flat with the dreadful caption: "SPIT,—or you will be fined Fifty Rupees." But I couldn't spit, try as I might, and lived in mortal terror all the time. One man tried to explain it away by saying that the words "DO NOT" standing before "SPIT" had been blackened out by some wicked boy or other. A plausible theory,— but you never know, you know,— when you are in Simla.

It must be obvious that I will not be seen in darling Simla when the above comes out in print. Natually. So, "au revoir", darling!

How To Gain Weight

By Ann Williams-Heller

ARE you one of those underweight, skinny-looking women who desperately wish to gain weight and haven't succeeded yet? If you wish to gain weight without getting fat in the wrong places, then here are a few practical do's and don'ts to do the trick for you:

First: Find the cause of your underweight. Consult your doctor. If he agrees that you are healthy and your missing pounds are due only to bad eating habits and lack of interest in foods, then don't fall into the other extreme and start stuffing yourself like a turkey from now on! But do consider the quality of your meals of equal importance to your goal as quantity seemed to be.

Second: Plan your meals carefully You cannot expect to put on weight on just any knd of food, but you can expect to add pounds and inches to your figure by eating the right kind of food.

....1. Look for nutritional balance in order to supply all the necessary building material and regulating tools for the smooth and efficient running of your body machine.

2. Keep the calories (energy) value of your foods constantly above your actual requirements. If you do that then any surplus will be stored in you and you will gain weight.

3. Make your meals as attractive to your eyes and as palatable to your taste as you possibly can; this will make eating a pleasure. You will look forward to your next meal in the literal sense of the word; by the same token, food utilization and assimilation will be better.

How To Eat

Third: Your co-operation is requested! It will pay good dividends in pounds and inches, in your looks and stamina, and in your radiant appearance and beauty.

1. Take your time for your meals; don't swallow your foods but chew them properly.

2. Relax before eating if possible get some rest for 10 minutes before you eat.

3. Take it easy after you've eaten. Don't rush around but sit still or, even better, stretch out for about a quarter of an hour.

4. Get plenty of fresh air and sleep.

5. Exercise moderately, but not excessively.

6. Watch regular, proper elimination.

7. Do not overeat.

Fourth: Keep your appetite alive. You do that by increasing the number of meals in a day instead of increasing the quantity of foods at a meal. Don't nibble between meals but do increase the actual serving of foods to five or six in a day. This is a good routine. Mid-morning, mid-afternoon and late evennig are good times for those extra meals. Foods to serve on such occasion are milk, crackers, cream cheese, fruit juices and nuts.

Fifth: The preparation of meals has to be done with an eye to your particular goal. Intrigue yourself by variety and good taste. Therefore use

1. Extra cream in soups, milk and milk beverages.

2. Extra egg yolks in milk shakes, soups and salad dressings.

3. Extra butter (fresh, not heated) on your vegetables and meats.

4. Extra salad dressing and mayonnoise with your salads of both vegetables and fruits.

5. Extra cream with desserts.

6. Sweet fruits and berries instead of tart ones.

7. Whole grain bread and cereals instead of highly milled (unenriched) grain products.

8. Lean meats and fish instead to fatty types. And good tasting gravies and sauces for added appetite appeal and calories.

9. Fried foods as your very last choice of meal preparation; they are relatively heavy and may interfere with your weight-gainin efforts.

Sixth: Follow the seven-days weight gaining diet. It is planned on 3,000 calories per day. Problms, vitamins and minerals are present in adequate quantities in the diet and they are properly balanced to meet your needs and to give you health-protection. This weight-gaining diet should put you well on the road to good eating habits.

Faithful observance will bring you success: a steady and healthy weight-increase without getting fat.

"Come, Come, Miss Cardew! They are not for reading."

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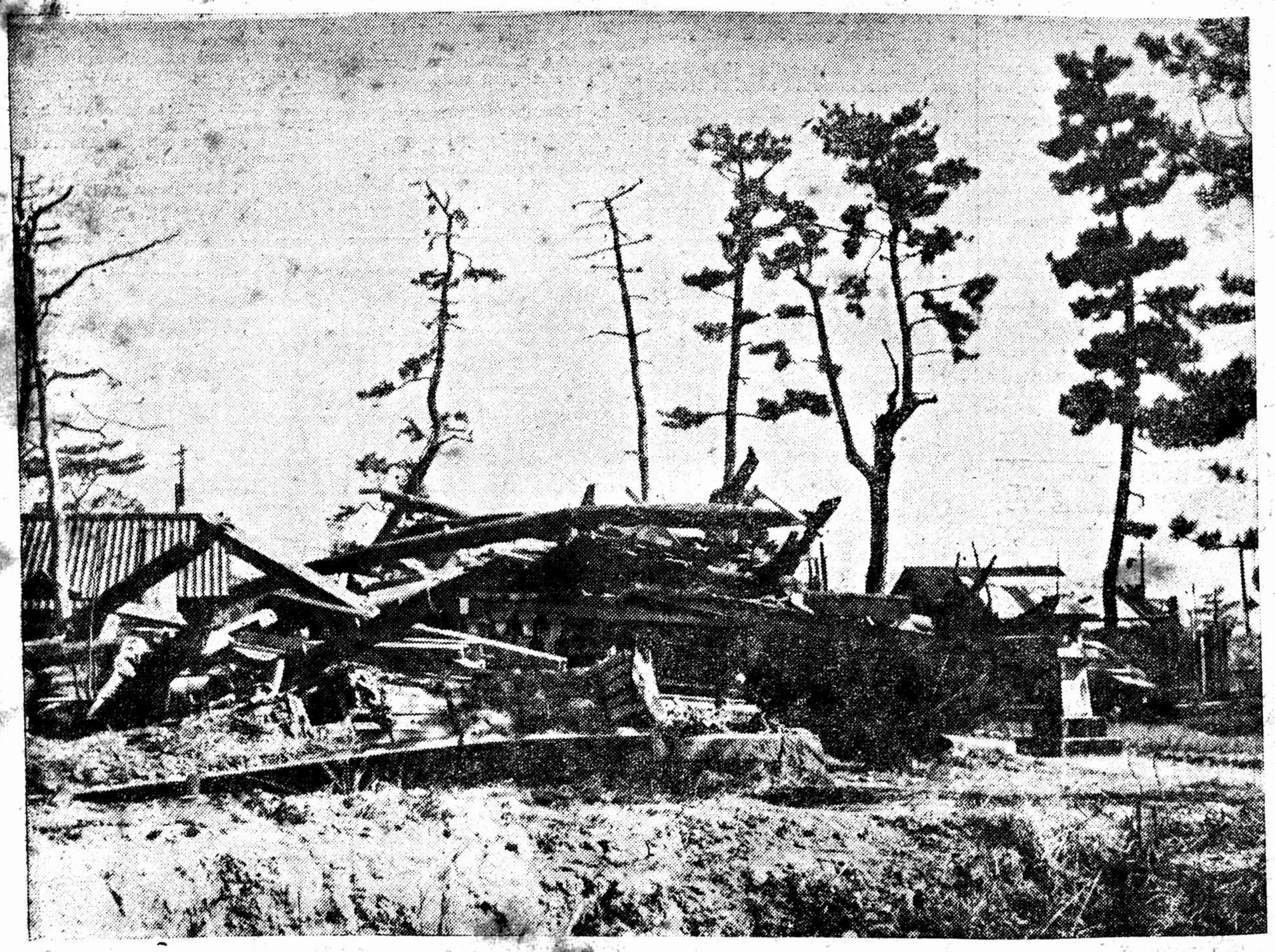
Rebirth Of Hiroshima

(Story On Page 3)

THE MEMORIAL. This is the front view, with the cupola marking the centre of the explosion in the background.

(BELOW): This is the 300-years-old Nigitsu Shrine at Hiroshima, where Shinto priests have saved relics of Japan's Sumurai warriors. Although Shinto has, by orders of the occupation authority, ceased to be the State religion, hundreds of thousands of Japanese still visit the shrine weekly.



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